REGISTERED No. 1—1866.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,161.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion 8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.
The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line " 0-8 As.
Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
" Carwar	12	" Negapatam	23
" Mangalore	13	" Madras	26
" Cannanore	14	" Coconada	27
" Tellicherry	14	" Vizagapatam	28
" Calicut	15	" Bimlipatam	28
" Beypore	15	" Calingapatam	29
" Cochin	16	" Gopalpore	29
" Alleppy	16	" False Point	30
" Tuticorin	18	May.	
" Colombo	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave SOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	28
" Kurrachee	13	" Fao	28
" Muscat	16	" Bushire	30
" Bunder Abbas	18	" Linga May.	5
" Linga	20	" Bunder Abbas	7
" Bahrein	21	" Gwader	8
" Bushire	22	" Jask	10
" Fao	24	" Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.
The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.
The s.s. INDIA, 689 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.
N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s. s. BUSHEER, 797 Tons, 130 H P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagherec.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.
THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.
DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.
No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class		3rd Class	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTSMOUTH.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M.'s GOVERNMENT.
To leave 12th April.
THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,
exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.
For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Bennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.
Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2290	500
ANGLIA	2253	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	1135	96
CALEDONIA	2125	424	SCOTIA	1104	120
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SEDONIA	1235	203
CASTALIA	2201	424	SENACRIA	2167	424
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SYRIA	1039	96
DORIA	1039	96	UTOPIA	2731	678
ELYSIA	2733	678	VICTORIA	3242	1047
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120			

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.
The following passage rates will be charged:—
For Adults to Liverpool 56 guineas or Rs. 550
" Children under 10 and over three years half fare.
" European Servants Rs. 300
" Native Servants " 150
" Adults to Aden " 200
" " to Suez " 350
" " to Malta " 450
For further particulars and passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
or
KING, KING & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"
1,954 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Liverpool Rs. 500
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.
For passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.
THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, J. Owen, Commander, with excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and Saloon on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
To be followed by the S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 tons, about the 27th April.
For passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.
Bombay, April 3, 1875.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.
THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"
3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation in the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
To Liverpool Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said " 300
To Malta " 400
exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.
Bombay, 27th March 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.
SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.
THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H M.'s Government for the conveyance of Military Invalids to Portsmouth, 2,386 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.
She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.
Only thirty First Class Passages available Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to
McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April 1875. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about the 20th April.)
THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.
A Stewardess is carried.
RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—
1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool £50
exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.
For further particulars, apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.
THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," John G. Bell, Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,225 Tons nett Register, 260 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power effective, will sail about 30th April 1875.
This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the ventilation, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, therefore, can be opened in all weathers; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c.'s, &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.
For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., but exclusive of wines, beer, or spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.
The fares as follows:—
Saloon Rs. 500
Second Class " 300
Ayahs and Native Men " 200
Children according to Age.
For further particulars apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
OR
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG.
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office; Price Re. 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10
Single Copy Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD's Steamer MEMFI, will leave for Aden, Suez and Trieste, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.
A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

TO LET, the spacious BUNGALOW in Byculla, near the Byculla Station and Tramway Station, now in the occupation of Auckland Hotel. It has a very large compound and water and gas laid on. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, JOSEPH BARTRAM, of the Traffic Department G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpoor, will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS that my WIFE, MARGARET BARTRAM, may contract from this date, she having left my protection and is now with my two Children living at Kundwan, C. Provinces. Time reveals all things.
Jubbulpoor, 2nd April, 1875.

WANTED immediately, for the Rangoon Municipality, a good Native DRAUGHTSMAN accustomed to the general work of an Engineer's Office. Copies of testimonials, stating particulars of former employment and salary required to be addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the first of May 1875.
O. DEACON CLARK, CE,
Municipal Engineer, Rangoon.
Rangoon, 25th March 1875.

WANTED, for the Rangoon Municipality, a thorough practical Native SURVEYOR. Applications, with copies of testimonials, stating experience and salary required, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the first of May 1875.
O. DEACON CLARK, C.E.,
Municipal Engineer, Rangoon.
Rangoon, 25th March 1875.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Instead of the TIMES advertised on SATURDAY for the Byculla Line, they will be as follows:—From Colaba at 6-15, 6-45, 7-5 A.M; then every 10 minutes to 7-5 P.M.; then 7-15, 7-30 7-45, 8, 8-30, 9, 9-30, 10, 10-30.
From Byculla, at 6-15, 7, 7-30, 8 A.M.; then every 10 minutes to 8 P.M.; then 8-15, 8-30, 8-45, 9, 9-30, 10, 10-30, 11.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW
FOR APRIL 1875.
CONTENTS:—FAMINE AND STATE DUTY. (Independent Section.) By H. C. Irwin, C.S.—THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS, LONDON, 1874.—RURAL MADRAS.—JARDINE'S Elements of the Psychology of Cognition.—THE LOST RIVER OF THE INDIAN DESERT: a Comment, by Nearchus.—THREE ESSAYS ON RELIGION. By John Stuart Mill.—THE BRAHMA SAMAJ. (Independent Section.) By J.—POLITICAL ECONOMY AND FAMINE RELIEF IN BENGAL.—CRITICAL NOTICES:—Vernacular Literature, General Literature.
To be had of T. S. SMITH, "City Press," 12 Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and of all Booksellers.

PROCEEDINGS of the FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, 31st March 1875.

PRESENT.

R. S. Staunton, Esq | C. T. Wall's, Esq
W. H. Fuze, Esq | C. H. B. Wilson, Esq
Captain A. Farrer, Captain R. H. Hudleston, Dr. A. R. Menesse, A. Elliott, Esq — By their attorney, W. H. Fitze, Esq
Col. the Hon'ble E. Curzon, A. Forbes Esq, C S, J. C. Mandy, Esq, D. Molony Esq., Algernon Watkins, Esq — By their attorney, C. H. B Wilson, Esq
Major F. G. E. Warren, Major C. H. Strutt, Captain F. Hammond — By their attorney Algernon Watkins, Esq
R. S. Staunton, Esq., in the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed that R. S. Staunton, Esq., do take the chair.
The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried:—
First—That the report of the Directors and accounts daily audited, dated 1st March 1875, be received and passed as correct.
Second—That a further dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. be declared payable at once.
Third—That the appointment of Mr. Spink as a Director be confirmed.
Fourth—That the following Gentlemen be re-elected Directors for the current year.
R. S. Staunton, Esq | T Carrit, Esq
A. F. N. Watkins, Esq | Wm. Spink, Esq
Fifth—That Mr. G. L. Kemp, be re-elected Auditor for the current year.
Sixth—That the usual commission of 2½ per cent. on the nett profits of the past year be paid to the Secretaries.
With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.
R. S. STAUNTON, Chairman.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.
The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places.
Mr. SOMERVILLE will deliver a Lecture to Young Men in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on the Evening of MONDAY the 5th instant, at 8 P.M. Subject—"THE FIERY FURNACE—*Dan. iii.*" The General Public are invited to attend. Admission by Ticket to be obtained gratis at the Tract Society's Depôt, Esplanade.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 P.M., in St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT, an address to Children will be delivered by Mr. SOMERVILLE.
On TUESDAY EVENING, at half-past 8 P.M., an address will be delivered to the Soldiers at Colaba.
The daily Prayer Meeting will be held at 7-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.
The hymns to be sung at these services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their meetings.
N.B.—Mr. SOMERVILLE will hold a FAREWELL MEETING, in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
Is pre-eminently a *honest* Wine.
Quarts ......Rs. 10 | Pints ......Rs. 5 8
D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome pair of iron-grey Arab Horses, 6 and 7 years, 14-1½ high, fast in double and single harness. Rs. 1,200.
A large pair of bay Australian Geldings about 15-1 high, thoroughly steady and fast in double harness. Rs. 800
A nutmeg grey pair of Arabs, 7 years, 14-1½ high, well matched, go well together, also in single harness, and one makes an excellent hack. Rs. 1,000.
A brown Australian Cob, very powerful, 6 years, 14-2½ high, perfectly quiet in saddle and is a capital dog-cart horse. Rs. 550
A high-caste nutmeg grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent-paced riding horse and broken to harness. Rs. 800.
A handsome nutmeg grey Arab Charger, 6 years, 14 2 high, sound, up to weight, the property of an officer having no further use for him. Rs. 900.
A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, goes well in single harness and makes a good hack. Rs. 350.
A chesnut Arab, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, goes also in single harness. Rs. 250.
A bay Persian Horse, 4 years, 15-1 high, perfectly broken to single harness, quiet with good paces. Rs. 400.
A brindled Kangaroo Hound, young and in good condition. Rs. 100.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 3rd April 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Respectable person about to proceed to England would be glad to undertake the care of one or two Children with a view of having her passage paid. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.—WANTED, a EUROPEAN CUTTER for a Tailoring establishment. Apply to B., care *Bombay Gazette.*

A LADY proceeding to England shortly would be glad to take charge of one or two Children. Address R. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-made IRON FOOT BRIDGE, 30 by 5 feet with Columns, Girders and Footboards, Rs. 1,500. Apply H., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LADY wishes for engagements in European, Jewish, or Parsee gentlemen's families to instruct children up to eleven years of age in English, French and Music. Address A.H. care of Office of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:
10 bales Grey Shirtings, 9½ lbs
3 cases Tape Checks
1 " Hair Cord Check
1 " Deeptail Dhoties
1 " Wool Sprigs
5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 12 lbs.
1 Double-barrelled Breach-loading Snider Gun, by Westley Richard.
On account and at the risk of Jeewraz Madhowjee—
3 Bales 39 inch Grey Shirtings, 4¼ lbs. Fancy E.
On account of the Underwriters—
5 Cases Orsidue.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, a full-toned Mahogany Pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, &c., in the tent on the Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Club.
TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the tent on the Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Club, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of B. NICHOLSON, Esq., the same comprising, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated dish covers, tea and coffee services, ice pitcher, curry dishes, pickle and cruet frames, spoons and forks, egg frame, waiters, candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, comprising dining-room, drawing-room, sofa, pier, camp and side dressing and washing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room easy, with and without arm chairs, chiffonier, teapoys, sideboard, marble side day clock, writing table flower vases, chromolithographs, Brussels carpet, Cambay carpet book stand, a full-toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, camp cot, chest of drawers, clothes press, mahogany dressing glass, wardrobe, single and double light argand lustres, kerosine lamps, screens, bath and cooking furniture, books, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF SPILTERS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., in the Custom House, by order of Messrs T. F. Punnett & Co., on account and at the risk of whom it may concern: the following spilters:—
M A—100 cwt. spilters 399 plates foreign.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., in the Share Bazar, by order of the mortgagee Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of Nuduljee Hapoorjee the mortgagor, the following Shares:—
6 Shares of The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER MAKING MACHINES.
ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private offer) at 2 o'clock P.M., at the place of the Bombay Paper Mill, which is situated at the corner of Mount and Victoria Road, Mazagon, the following Paper Making Machines with their furniture, in different or in the one lot as convenient to the purchasers:—
Lot No. 1.
Consisting of:—One Paper Making Machine, 54" on the wire, comprising of gearing for a stuff chest, one stuff chest, one vat with brass plate knotter, wire frame with copper breast roll, copper and brass seamless tube rolls, deckles apparatus, pair of wood couch rolls, two sets of press rolls, with 3 cast iron cylinders and framing 4 feet diameter, two cylinders of three rolls each, ruling apparatus, a Persian wheel, patent cone gearing, &c., complete, also 4 rag engines, consisting of two breakers and two furnishers with steel blades complete, with driving pulley. Also one wellow or rag duster machine, quite new, one chopper, incomplete.
Lot No. 2.
One paper or calico glazing machine with three rolls and gearing complete.
Lot No. 3.
One Hydraulic Press with 8 in ram, with brass pump and cast iron cistern, complete, quite new.
Lot No. 4.
One sise pan enamelled quite new with fittings.
Lot No. 5.
One quadruple cylinder steam engine, 20-horse power, oscillating cylinders by Easton Amos and Anderson, made especially for the Government.
Lot No. 6.
One set of patent 12 tubelar boiler for do.
Lot No. 7.
One 8 horse power horizontal steam engine by Tenant.
Lot No. 8.
One wrought iron tank, 12 by 6 by 3 of ¼ thick iron.
Lot No. 9.
The material of the building or the building as it now stands, being a shed 110 feet long and 30 feet wide.
Sundries in various Lots.
A deposit of 25 per cwt. will be required at the time of sale.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.,
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES FANCY BAZAR,
OPENED DAILY FROM 11 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF NOVELTIES.
The lowest prize will be Eight Annas and the highest will be Rs. 35. If the eight-anna prize be refused, four annas in cash will be given in return. Price of Ticket One Rupee each.
MEADOW STREET, NEXT TO MESSRS. MORENA'S.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.
Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KINLOCH'S WINES.
PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended, have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs.	17
MOSELLE, Quarts	"	"	23
Do. Pints	"	"	13
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	"	"	22
IRISH WHISKEY	"	"	22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c., for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers
IN
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
CAMERAS, LENSES, STANDS,
Accessories, &c.. &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS,
Collodion, Varnish, Glass, Papers, Mounts,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE PRACTICE OF
PHOTOGRAPHY.
Price List on Application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG.
LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	10	
Ditto ditto	Pts.	"	6	
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior	Qts.	"	12	
Ditto ditto	Pts.	"	7	
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	Pts.	"	9	
ST. JULIEN, ditto Superior	Qts.	"	18	
Ditto ditto ditto	Pts.	"	10	

GERMAN WINES,
STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13	0
Do. No. 1	" "	Quarts	"	14	0
BODENHEIMER	" "	Quarts	"	15	0
Do.	" "	Pints	"	8	0
GEISENHEIMER	" "	Quarts	"	16	0
Do.	" "	Pints	"	8	8
NIERSTEINER	" "	Quarts	"	18	0
Do.	" "	Pints	"	9	8
RUDESHEIMER	" "	Quarts	"	21	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" "	Quarts	"	28	0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White .. per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	"	"	17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	"	"	20
Ditto ditto Red	"	"	20

BEER AND STOUT.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS. (Rs. a.)
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear...each 6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk...each 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour...each 5 0
Badham's English Cambric neat Patterns 4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs...each 3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts...each 5 0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts, ...each 7 0 to 9 0
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk...each 8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns...each 8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes...each 9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or Fancy Stripes...each 12 8

SLEEPING SUITS. (Suit.)
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Patterns 7 8
Oxford Cloth cool and absorbing... 11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best spun silk for comfort 11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk 18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns 18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours 19 0
Spun silk, these are delightfully cool 26 0

PYJAMAS. (Each.)
Striped Cambric 3 8
Best French Cambric 4 0
Best Oxford Cloth 5 5
Best wove Flannel 9 0
Best silk and wool 9 8
Best spun silk 12 8

DRESSING GOWNS. (Rs. a.)
Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours 11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes 20 0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection 20 0
Printed Cashmere 20 0

BLANKETS AND RUGS. (Rs. a.)
Fine White Blankets, large size real Bath, from...per pair Rs. 22 to 30 0
Fine Scarlet, large size, manufactured from picked wool, well suited for Travellers...per pair 25 0
Extra large do. do. " 30 0
Alpaca or Mohair double Rugs, colours or reversible Tigers.. 20 to 25 0
Fine Austrian Rugs, a variety of colours, very soft and light, large sizes 30 0
The Sandringham Rug, very light and warm, made from the best picket wool, in neat colours 38 0
Witney Rugs, plain Grey; these are made long and wide in proportion, recommended for Travellers and district use 10 8 to 15 0
Scotch Mauds, fancy colours and Heather mixtures, from 15 8

TOWELS. (Dozen.)
Best Huckaback, with borders, strong and durable 10 to 12 8
Christy's best Toilet Towels, ready for immediate use 12 0
Bath do. do. 12 0 to 25 0
Brown Turkish, Medium size 25 0
White Turkish, the best towel made 25 0
Baden-Baden 28 0
Toilet White Turkish 22 0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:
Gold Spectacles with Case Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case " 16 | Steel Eyeglasses " 16
FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method."—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.
Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.
Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Wm NIVEN, M.D., Superintendent of Matheran Hill Sanatarium, Bombay.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BOARDS
TENDERS are invited for the supply of any or all of the following viz:—
240 Tons of best Moulmein Teak Lining Boards 7 ft, 6 in. and upwards in length by 5½ in. and 6 in. wide by 1 inch thick.
100 Tons best Calicut Benteak boards 7 ft. 8 in. long by 6 to 12 in. wide by 2 in. thick.
250 Tons best Calicut Benteak boards 8 ft. 0 in. long by 6 to 12 in. wide by 2 in. thick.
100 Tons best Calicut Benteak boards 8ft. 9 in long by 6 to 12 in. wide by 2 in. thick.
Deliveries to be made as follows:—
Teak Boards not less than 40 tons per month and Benteak Boards not less than 75 tons per month from 1st May next.
The Boards to be of best quality sawn exact to sizes from well seasoned Timber in good and sound condition free from all defects and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Boards" and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday the 7th April next after which hour no Tender will be received.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.
Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the Estimated aggregate value of the Boards to be supplied by them.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 25th March 1875.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1875.

Recently Published Rs. 21.
THE
INDIA DIRECTORY
For the guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels containing
The EAST INDIES and interadjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, extended, and illustrated with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variation and Tides, by Commander A. D. Taylor F. R. G. S. late Indian Navy.
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Two Volumes 8 vo. Rs. 17-8-0.
The Last Journals of
DAVID LIVINGSTONE
In Central Africa from 1865 to his Death, continued by a Narrative of his last moments and sufferings obtained from his faithful servants Chuma and Susi, *With Portrait Maps and Illustrations.*
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Just Published 2 Volumes Rs. 13-4-0
GOVIND SAMANTA
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THE HISTORY OF A BENGAL RAIYAT
BY THE
REVD. LAL BEHARI DAY.
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Post 8vo. Rs. 9-8-0
A MANUAL OF
TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION
The Mechanical Elements of
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING
With Diagrams by
JOHN CHRISTIE DOUGLAS.
THACKER, VINING & CO.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.
Maps of the REWA KANTA DISTRICT on the scale of 2 miles to an inch.
PRICE PER COPY. Rs. a.
Unmounted in 2 Sheets 5 4
Mounted in one Sheet 8 4
L. C. BARTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL
Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

NOTICES.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."
REDUCED PRICES.
OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 150 per Share has been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on or before FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, proximo. Discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Calls paid in anticipation.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 5th day of April next, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Director's Report and Audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1874.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current Year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 26th March 1875.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.
No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN
On 21st MAY.
Applications and remittances to be made to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.
N. B. Please write Legibly.
Full particulars every Tuesday.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, } With Assistants.
FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,
Bombay, January, 1874.

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. | LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.
ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS KEPT.
SUTTON'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.
TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
ALSO
SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR ALL SOILS,
AND
SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FARM SEEDS.
Prices and full particulars on application.
SUTTON & SONS,
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | *FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,
BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of
FURNITURE,
for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.
CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.
D & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanue Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.
An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.
BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.
SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.
Set of 3 Balls Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 " " 100
Pyramidal 16 " " 140
BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.
Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 " "
BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.
CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and Lightness of Construction.
BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.
PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.
PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.
MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.
DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.
PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.
CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.
STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, linen with the richest Silk and Damask.
BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.
PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.
ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.
FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.
ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.
GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.
MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.
D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.
READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.
KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.
MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.
CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.
HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.
CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.
WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, &c., Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.
D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.
The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.
Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.
SORABJEE CURSETJEE,
31st March 1875. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my Wife GOOLBAI, daughter of the late Bazunjee Bhicajee Kirkeewa has again left my protection since yesterday evening without my knowledge or consent taking with her my two infant daughters. All persons are therefore hereby apprised that I shall not be responsible for any debt or debts which will be incurred by my said wife Goolbai. I also refer to my notice in the above matter in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 31st August to 5th September 1874 inclusive.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1875.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE.
BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
VICTORIA TOY-SHOP.
No. 7, Meadow Street, Fort.
EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES.
Being desirous of closing business, the undersigned has decided upon disposing of his goods on the "Art Union Principle" by allotting two tickets for a Rupee. Each person will, by this arrangement, have two chances and for each chance he may get a valuable prize.
Commencing daily from 12 a.m. till 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq., deceased.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866."
NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of ALEXANDER FORBES, late of No. 12, Montagu Place, Montagu Square, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at No. 1, Breeds Place Hastings, in the county of Sussex, on the Eighteenth day of October 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 10th and sealed on the 11th day of March 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before MONDAY the 19th day of April 1875 to send to the said Administrator at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM FORBES and ANNIE FORBES (the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of March 1875.
CRAIGIE LYNCH & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.
25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.
Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000		4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 " "	3,000		6 " "	75
7 " "	1,000		10 " "	50
4 " "	500		11 " "	40
4 " "	250		11 " "	30
4 " "	200		14 " "	20
4 " "	150		20 " "	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.
F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.
N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.
Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 3RD APRIL, 1875.

THE week's receipts of Cotton at the American ports, being only 40,000 bales as against 59,000 for the corresponding week last year, coupled with the stronger tone of yesterday's Piece Goods market in Manchester, has been sufficient apparently to counterbalance the effect of the late heavy arrivals; and to-day's Liverpool market, opening steady, closed firm, the sales reaching, for a Saturday, the comparatively large total of 18,000 bales. In spot prices the only change is in Fair Omra, which is quoted at 5 5-16, an advance of 1-16d. but arrivals are partially 1-16, higher all round. Appearances at the moment look strong and it seems by no means improbable that we may see a few days of considerable activity, especially if the improvement in Manchester is followed up. For a long time back Piece Goods have acted as a drag on the value of the raw material, which has advanced only on the strength of the question of supply, but, should the demand begin also to assume a favorable tendency, there can be no doubt that the aspect of the market will undergo a material change. A great deal rests with the markets on this side. Calcutta, the most important, has already evinced a better feeling, and there are not wanting symptoms of a similar character in our own market. Should these develope into anything like permanent activity, it will introduce an element of strength into the cotton trade which has long been wanting, and other surroundings, being favourable, would warrant a material improvement in prices. Heavy stocks in Liverpool would of course always exercise a considerable check on any advance, and the prospects of the next American crop would lend some uncertainty as to the future, but a large demand, based on a legitimate improvement on this side, would render the stocks less formidable, whilst the next American crop would not be available as an immediate means of supply. Should piece-goods fail to improve, however, the probability seems to be that heavy arrivals into Liverpool will override all other influences, short of decidedly adverse news of the planting in America, and from this point of view, therefore, it would appear that a close appreciation of our own markets would form as reliable a guide as anything else to the course of Cotton prices in the immediate future.

The American Cotton figures now show the following comparisons:—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts	40,000	59,000	49,000
" Exports to U. K.	28,000	36,000	41,000
" *Continent	23,000	57,000	12,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,181,000	3,419,000	3,056,000
" Exports to U. K. do	1,395,000	1,400,000	1,318,000
" Continent "	719,000	775,000	586,000
Stocks at the ports	619,000	601,000	553,000

The visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the United Kingdom on the 2nd instant compares with the previous week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	910,000	830,000	750,950
" London	106,875	108,375	179,970
American afloat	210,000	260,000	304,000
East Indian "	220,000	210,000	186,000
	1,446,875	1,408,375	1,420,920
Price of Mid-Orleans	8½d.	8 1-16d.	8 5-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	5¼d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
Difference	2¼d.	2 15-16d.	2 13-16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was reported by Reuter strong with an advance of 1½d. per piece in 7 lb. 39 inch Grey Shirtings and 39 inch Jacconets, and 3d. per piece in 8¼ lb. Shirtings. Private telegrams confirm this and generally advise an improved tendency.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¼, and French Rentes at 103.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very quiet again to-day with only a small business doing and rates have further declined 1-32d. per rupee. The amount of private paper offering continues limited, notwithstanding a fair extent of cotton business doing, which seems to confirm the impression that sellers had previously sold ahead in excess of their actual engagements. Moreover, the easier tendency of the market has been augmented by the tenor of the Calcutta telegrams, exporting rates lower there, with symptoms of an increased demand for remittances, owing to more activity in the Piece Goods market. To day's closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 10 1/32 per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 10 15/32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 10 7/16d. "
Documents 3 months' sight...1s. 10 15/32d. "

Rates on Calcutta have a steadier appearance demand at 3-16, and 60 days' sight 1¼ to 1½ per cent. discount. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry continues strong with a further advance of ⅛, say Fours Rs. 102¼ to ⅛; Fours and half Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

SHARES are generally unchanged, the only exception being Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are again firmer.

COTTON has been in active request to-day and a large business has resulted at fully yesterday prices. Mowa has been bought largely at Rs. 204 to Rs. 205, Akote at Rs. 205 half pressed. The receipts are 7,104 bales, making 71,908 bales for the week and bringing the total since 1st September up to 96,710 bales ahead of the same period last season.

FREIGHTS are more depressed than ever. By steamer to Liverpool engagements have been made at £1-16-3, and by iron sailing vessels at £1-17-6 per ton. Low as these rates are, the large quantity of disengaged tonnage in harbour renders it by no means certain that we have yet seen the lowest; in fact anticipations are freely expressed that for steamers at least we may see a decline to £1-10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are not actually dearer to-day, but a decidedly firmer feeling is apparent on the strength of the improved advices from Calcutta and Manchester. Should these continue, our market, although always slow to advance as a rule, can scarcely fail to follow, as stocks are now in a much more manageable compass than they were.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Naml. value pdt.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	12½
6,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
80,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Naml. value pdt.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,85	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200 0	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	2 0ps	Apollo Press Co	3,350
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	615
155	500	all	60ps	Berar Company (New)	520
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	1,325
800	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,500	all	37½ps	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3,700
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,050
150	3,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	3,100
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	2[illegible]
800	1,000	all	100 ps	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	420
60	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., L.	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,200
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co	550
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	85	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000		100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th March as compared with that for 23rd March:—

LIABILITIES.	23rd March Rs. A. P.	30th March. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,05,375 13 1	16,05,375 13 1
Treasury Balance	2,97,7,542 3 7	3,06,50,154 4 6
Total Deposits	2,41,68,422 3 7	2,41,46,967 12 5
Bank Post Bills, &c	10,92,973 15 11	10,63,804 13 4
Sundries	6,66,507 10 4	6,95,418 7 8
Rs.	7,92,60,821 14 6	8,01,61,741 3 0
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,64,06,651 9 4	1,63,76,414 1 4
Loans on Govt. Securities	77,48,414 0 0	78,75,924 0 0
Credits on ditto	46,52,436 4 3	53,97,870 8 8
Bills discounted	2,11,45,328 7 11	1,98,27,798 15 11
Dead Stock	10,81,408 14 1	10,81,468 14 0
Stamps	12,782 3 11	12,[illegible] 9 11
Balances with other Banks	4,28,010 9 3	4,18,961 4 11
Sundries	22,149 10 2	27,204 10 2
Bullion	72,715 6 6	45,507 0 4
Cash at Head Office	5,15,47,897 1 5	1,07,19,965 12 5
Do. at Branches	2,77,12,924 13 1	1,85,5[illegible],615 11 4
Rs.	7,92,60,821 14 6	8,01,61,741 3 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. FRIOR, 1,072 tons, Captain W. G. Tate, sailed on the 3rd instant for Moulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP STUART HAHNEMAN, Captain Narden, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

H. M. S. VOLAGE, 3,078 tons, Captain H. Fairfox, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Galle (March 28th.)

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on the 3rd instant for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE S. S. JOHN HOWARD, 790 tons, Captain G. H. Hallett, sailed on the 3rd instant for Marseilles, via, the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MAJESTIC, 1,170 tons, Captain J P Marriott, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull, (December 6th) with a cargo of 1 560 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE MILO, 440 tons, Captain W Kracht, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Moulmain (February 18th), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. PRINCE SALTRY KOFF, 874 tons, Captain T Marsh, sailed on the 3rd instant for London via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr. Fooltine, Mr. Mean, Miss Magrigar and a native ayah.

THE BARQUE ASHGROVE, 416 tons, Captain McLaren, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (November 23rd? brought a cargo of 1,781 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Captain Starkey, Mr. A. Scutherland, and Mr. Thivait.

THE S. S. ACTON, 1 065 tons, Captain W. Young, sailed on the 3rd instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with Mr. W. S. Harrison, as passenger, and the following cargo: 4 395 bales cotton, 450 bales wool, 12,117 cwts. linseed, 1,082 cwts. galls, and sundries.

THE B. I. S N. CO.'S S. S. ALMORA, 1,714 tons, Captain H. T. Dickinson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Beypore—Captain Bold. For Tuticorin—Mr. E. W. Dun. For different Ports—Thirteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. CALEDONIAN, 1,851 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 9,344 bales cotton, 1,146 bales wool, 9,286 cwts. linseed, 1,705 cwts. myrabollams, 321½ cwts coir yarn, 31 cwts. horns, 1,813 cwts. hemp, 300 cwts. sursee seed, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. A. W. Seabrock, Mr. W. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rozario and ayah, and Assistant Apothecary F. Fernandes and servant. For Linga—Mr. Shaik Abdula and two servants. For different ports—Seventy-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. GOOD HOPE, 1,018 tons, Captain R. Bainton, sailed on the 3rd instant for Sheir and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Aden.—Messrs Bapoojee and Cawasjee Dinshaw, Esmaljee Borah and Wife, Morajee Jugoo, Cragjee Mooljee, Noormahamed Nuttoo, Odhowjee Veerjee, Syeabia Ally, Syedbin Ally Abdoola, and Salliman Ally Mubrook. For Sheir.—Messrs Shaik Hassen, Abdoolbin Mohideen, Syedbin Saroon, Atdool Baker, Salim, Syed Abdool Cader, Kumakhan, and twelve deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	H. M. S. Volaje	Fairfax	Galle, May 28.
3	Majestic	Marriott	Hull, Dec. 6.
	Emilia Barbiano	Thompson	Shield, Nov. 14.
4	Rinaldo (s)	Newman	London, Feb. 17.
	D Ibi (s)	Lee	Southampton, Mar. 4

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kate (s)	Thomson	Marseilles.
	Rialto	Babot	Havre.
	Mistress of the Seas	Armstrong	Callao.
	Cyrene	Turnbull	Falmouth, Amsterdam
	Good Hope (s)	Bainton	Sheir and Aden.
	Prince Salty Koff (s)	Marsh	London.
	Acton (s)	Young	Liverpool.
	Prior (s)	Tate	Moulmain.
	Caledonian (s)	Hamilton	Liverpool.
	Golconda (s)	Hall	Australia, &c.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Carwar.
	John Howard (s)	Hallett	Marseilles.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Almora (s)	Dickinson	Coast and Calcutta.

The Ship Stuart Hahneman Nordon, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
30 Statesman (s) .... Valiant .... Liverpool, Feb. 20.
Eldorado (s) .... Kerr .... London, Feb. 20.
Electric (s) .... Smyth .... Moulmein, March 17.
Moskwa .... Morwent .... Akyab, March 28.
31 Meinam (s) .... Mereau .... Madras, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
30 Sir John Lawrence.
Dacca (s)
Nemisees (s)
31 Java (s)
Curlew (s)
Cochin
City of Lucknow
Lammermoor

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVAL.
1 Asia (s) .... Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURE.
1 Kingdom O'Fife .... London.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
23 Ellerslie, ship, Peters, from Liverpool
13 Prince Patrick, ship, Peterkin, from Cardiff
16 Tibre ss, Gerard, from Mauritius
17 Lufra, s, Periam, from Rangoon
17 Amazone, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai
17 Salak, ss, Kayser from Greenock
17 Peshawur, ss, White, from London
17 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Venice
18 Akeay, ss Marti from Odessa
18 Propontis, ss, Dunn, from Bombay
19 Legislator, ss, Craig, from Rangoon
19 Briton, H M, ss, Brine, from Bombay
20 Teviot, ss, Nesbet, from Jeddah
20 Africa, ss, Ahrens, from Hamburg
20 Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar
20 Memfi, ss, Petra voich, from Trieste
20 Roma ss, Dodero, from Calcutta
21 Khandalla, ss, Wick, from London
21 Menzaleh, ss, Warden, from Colombo
21 Elgin, ss, Miller from Rangoon
21 Chiswick, ss, James Hay, from London
22 Regalia, ss, Harrison, from Akyab
22 Assyria, ss, Heasman, from Calcutta
22 Indus, ss, Anderson, from Bombay
22 Pomona, ss, Michelson, from Bombay
22 W S Kelly, ss, Blick, from Rangoon
24 Medina, ss, Guy, from Greenock
24 Constance, ss, Summerson, from Bussorah
24 Dilsten Castle, ss, Hunter, from Port Said
25 Serendib, S S Ceylon, G Warrian, from Colombo
25 Elk, H M G Boat, Harris, from Galle
25 Kwang Tung, B M Powell, from Berberra
25 Mary & Emma, Ship, Naccda, from Rangoon
26 Penguin, S S Cowell, from Akyab

March. DEPARTURES

22 Ellerslie, ship, Peters, to Diamond Islan
18 Lufra, ss, Periam, to Malta F O
17 Amazone, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
18 Salak, ss, Kayser, to Batavia
17 Peshawur, ss, White, Calcutta
17 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Bombay
19 Akeay, ss, Martin, to Bombay
19 Propontis, ss, Dunn, to Liverpool
20 Legislator, ss, Craig, to Liverpool
20 Teviot, ss, Nesbet, Bombay
20 Africa, Ahrens, to Zanzibar
21 Memfi, Petra voich, to Bombay
21 Roma, ss, Dodero, to Marseilles
21 Khandalla, ss, Wick, to Calcutta
21 Menzaleh, ss, Warden, to London
22 Elgin, ss, Miller, to London
22 Chiswick, ss, James Hay, to Rangoon
22 Regalia, ss, Harrison, to Port Said F O
22 Assyria, ss, Heasman, to London
22 Indus, ss, Anderson, to Suez
23 Pomona, ss, Michelson, to London
23 W S Kelly, ss, Blick, to London
25 Constance ss, Summerson to Jeddah
16 Penguin, S S Cowell, to Port Said

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Prince Patrick, ship Peterkin, from Cardiff.
Tibre, ss, Gerard, from Mauritius.
Briton H M ss, Brine, from Bombay
Coconada, ss, Henderton, from Zanzibar
Medina, ss, Guy, from Greenock
Dilesten, Castle ss, Hunter, from Port Said
Serendib, S S Ceylon G, Warian, from Colombo
Elk, H M G Boat, Harris, from Galle
Kwang Tung B M Powell, from Berberra
Mary, & Emma, Ship, Naccoda, from Rangoon

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Streathclyde s, 100 boxes bar soap, S. Heptoola; 1,000 bundles hoop iron, Pelly & Co.
Ennerdale s, 612 bundles and iron bars, and 300 bundles steel iron, T. Bhaabaly.
Clive s, 250 kegs red lead, K. Ramjee.
Benton, 250 barrels alum, T. Cama; 250 barrels alum, G. Lilladhur.
Hindoo s, 5 bottles quick silver, Young & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tagus s, 88 cases provision, and 10 cases soap, H. E. H. T. Momed; 280 cases window glasses, Beh Brandenburg & Co.; 2,400 bundles nail rod iron, B. and A. Hormusjee.
North Tyne s, 3 casks earthenware, Angus Son & Co.
Walmer Castle s, 4 crates hardware, and 9 cases soap, G. Dewjee.
Good Hope s, 25 bottles quick silver, T. Cama; 7 cases medicine. D. Bhugwali.
Royal Welsh s, 69 bundles hoop iron, Ritchie Stewart & Co.
Yeddo s, 100 cases ale, L eibille and Co.
Persia s, 5 cases hock, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 12 cases butter, the L A & A Co.; 100 cases brandy B and A Hormusjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rainton s, 457 packages ale, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi, s, 34 cases beer, A C Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Hahneman, 325 cwts myrabollams. Ralli Brothers.
Ardgowan, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Slive Donard, 25 bales cotton, N M neckjee & Co.
Cape Verde, 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.
Helen Scott. 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Hutton s, 794¼ cwt hemp, M Nathoo.
Sceptre s, 125 bales wool, P Toolseedas; 75 cwts myrabollams Ralli Brothers; 35 bales wool, D Govindjee.
Parana s, 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 40 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram; 35 bales wool, B Girdhur; 15 bales cotton, R Vurjeewandass.
Yeddo s, 15 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Jewraj Baloo; 45 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co.
Clive s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhonraz & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co. 50 bales wool, Jaitha Verrum; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, N Maneckjee & Co.; 99 bales wool, L Culliancee.

FOR LONDON.

Prince Solty Koff s, 1½ cwts coffee, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Hutton s, 3,1991 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co; 200 cwts horns, D. Hassum; 3,199½ cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.; 500 cwts myrabollams, P. Vasta.
Kong Sverre s, 110 cwts coir yarn, P Gomes; 195 cwts horns, N Allarkhia; 310 cwts myrabollams, R Manockchund; 975 cwts sursee seed, M Jaitha & Co.
Hydaspes s, 650 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khargar s, 2 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Jane Rowland, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Viannona, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Saced, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khargar s, 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Africana, 7½ cwts linseed, D Merwanjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 121½ cwts pepper, C. Pitamber; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Khargar s, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.; 144 cwts myrabollams, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 50 bales cotton, C Nanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Celestial Empire, 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
M & E Cox, 800 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Octavia, 250 bales cotton H Clason & Co.
Tabot, 200 bales cotton Jules Siegfried & Co.
Kund s, 16½ cwts coffee, and 2 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Rainton s, 26 cases mother-of-pearl shells, C G Gomes & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khargar s, 12½ cwts cloves, R Ahmed.
Memfi s, 4 pots coolfa oil and 1 pot sandle wood oil, C Neiz' moodin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s, 19 cases bysabole, J, Peerbhoy; 228 bundles sharkfins, C Ebram; 174 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, C Heerjee: 83 packages sharkfins, G Lalljee; 323 slabs lead, C Nanjee; 72 cwts sowaseed and 72 cwts drugs, J H J Mahomed; 27 bundles fishmaws and 15 bales twist, C Ebram; 77 bales twist, C Bomanjee & Co.; 42 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 19 chests opium, H Ramgopal; 10 chests opium, G. Sobnagmul; 13 chests opium, K. Hurmookray; 20 chests opium, H A N Momed; 13 chests opium, H Hurdewdass; 26 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, K Hoosen; 101 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 50 packages red raisin, F Mahomed; 95 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 14 chests opium Tata & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s, 10 chests opium, G Chajooram; 24¼ chests opium, G Singanee; 12 chests opium, H Hurdewdass; 15 chests opium, G Sobhagmul; 5 chests opium, L Lilachand; 18 chests opium, G Maneckram; 65 chests opium, T Luchmeenaron; 10 chests opium, J Ramjus.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 30.)—MEDITERRANEAN—EGYPT.

Alteration in lights at entrance of Port Said.

THE Egyptian Government has given notice, that from the 12th March, 1875, a *fixed green* light will be exhibited at the extremity of the East Breakwater, and at the same time the outer light vessel, which hitherto exhibited a green light, will be removed.

Note.—Vessels entering Port Said should steer for the directing light on Lake Menzaleh as heretofore, keeping the red lights on the starboard hand, and the green on the port hand.

By command of their Lordships,
Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 5th March, 1875.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Damietta to El Arish, No. 2573; Port Said, No 234; and Suez Canal, No. 233; also Admiralty List of Lights in the Mediterranean, &c., 1875, No. 594.

HIGH COURT.—5TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

212-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moorarrao Ramchunderjee v Dinnanath Muckoonjee and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

419-74—Prescot and Winter—Reghunath Gunesh v Bhaoo Raghobah and others—Tyabji and Syani, and Crawford and Boevy.
617-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khulphan Ruttonsey v Jassiram Kissunram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
90-74—M H Khan—Dhurrumsey Purshotum v Ghanchee Isab Mahomed and others—P Cowasjee.
252-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewedutroy Ramchunder and others v Hurdeodas Bapooram and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
167-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Treebhowandass Hurrivullubdass v Leene Jahier—J Gopall.
403-73—Mr. Fletcher—Jusso v Khoda Dewat and others—In Person.
336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—S L Blanchard v William Nasson Lees—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SUIT FOR HEARING.

829-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Goculdas and others—Tyabjee and Syani—Part heard.

Motion to vary Commissioner's Report.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.
854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath v Ramchunder, Dinanath—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
260-72—Craigie, L and Q—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath Roopajee—Jefferson and P.
325-74—Crawford and R—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.
306-74—Prescot and W—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and L.
308-74—In person—Munguljee Vudjjee and another v Jehangirshaw Erutshaw—Ardaseer F.
700-71—Shapurjee and T—Jumoodass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdul bin Salem—Macfarlane and S.
317-74—Shamrao—Antajee Suksram Pandit v Anundrow Vinack and another—M M Munshi.
272-74—Hearn C and L—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Tricomjee Welljee and Co.—Shamrao.
339-74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Oosman v Ballabai widow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Murray, Captain, Bombay 1/8th Royal Artillery, on duty, from St. Thomas, Mount.

APRIL 2.

Fairbrother, Lieut Col, Bombay 25th Regt N L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Hughes, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Hitchins, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 3.

Bald, Captain, Madras 44th Regt. on leave, to Neilgherris.
Lamb, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Kirkee.
Starkey, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, to Australia.
Fulton, Lieut, Bombay 68th Foot, on Med Cert, to England.
Hughes, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd April 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Regt Sind Horse—Capt A M Hogg, 2nd squad officer, to officiate as 2nd in comd.

30th Regt N I (Jacob's Rifles)—Maj T Bell, 2nd in comd, to officiate as Comdt. Maj W T Mills, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. Capt F T Humfrey, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Wing officer and Lieut H F Smith, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Mainwaring proceeded on sick leave.

Lieut W C Harrison to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Capt Humfrey or until further orders.

Deolalee Depot—Maj Bt-Lieut-Col H S Cochrane, V C, 2nd Bat 7th Foot, to be Comdt, vice Lieut Col Meurant who vacates.

Maj S Mignon, S C, has qualified for employment in the Judge Advocate General's Dept.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following transfers and appointments of Officers of the Royal Artillery have been ordered:—

Col A T Cadell of "C" Bde R H A, is transferred to the 4th Brig, on his appointment to a Brigade command on the Staff of the Army in India.

Col H Wallace, C B, 4th Bde, is appointed to "C" Bde, R H A, vice Cadell.

Maj A K Rideout, F Bat 9th Bde has been appointed to E Bat B Bde R H A.

Maj the Hon'ble R Hare, 11th Bde, has been transferred to F Bat 9th Bde, vice Rideout.

With reference to G O C No 165 of the 13th ult, the posting of Capt H Pipon to F Bat 11th Bde R A is cancelled.

Serjt Robert Bulger, Unattached List, employed in the Ord Dept is permitted to rejoin the 9th Bde R A in the rank of Gunner.

Corporal William G Garner, 9th Bde R A employed in the Ord Dept is appointed to the permanent establishment and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 3296 Gunner John Watson, 9th Bde R A is appointed to the Ord Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 3739 Corporal Christopher Walsh, 9th Bde R A is appointed to the temporary establishment of the Ord Dept.

Serjt G Clearly, 2nd Batt 7th Foot, is appointed an Orderly Room Clerk, Deolalee Depot, and will join forthwith.

No 3726 Serjt and Acting Sub Conductor Arthur Maxwell, Ord Dept, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial is remanded to the 9th Bde R A.

The following order is confirmed:—

6th Foot—Regtl order, dated 24th March 1875 appointing Lieut W H McMath to act as Interpreter to the Regt from the 22nd Idem, pending the return of Lieut Fosbery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Capt W H Starkey, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Australia.

Capt J P E Jervoice, from 19th to 28th March 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

11th Hussars—Lieut. H P S Reid, to England per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Col G G Brown, F Bde, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col C H Smith, C B "A" Bde to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Capt J F Free, E Battery C Bde in England, from 16th Feb to 21st August 1875, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Lieut A J Dunnage, E Battery C Bde, from 1st April to 30th Sept 1875, on private affairs, to visit Cashmere.

Vet Surg J C Dwyer, A Bde, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Capt T Graham, 19th Bde, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut W B Hoggan, No 4 Bat 6th Bde., for six months, from date of departure, in April, on private affairs in India.

Surg Maj E M Sinclair, M D, 20th Bde., to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Capt F B Roberts, F Batt 19th Bde, to England, per Troopship, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt D G Beamish, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt J W Green, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut J Hosack, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

39th Foot—Col W Leckie, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Lieut and Local Capt W E Harness, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Lieut W Fulton, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Sub-Lieut G G Moore, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Lieut and Adjt C J Whitaker, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Lieut E H Fosbery, to remain at Vingoria, from 11th March to 10th April 1875, on medical certificate in extension.

68th Foot—Lieut C Fulton, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

108th Foot—Capt J H Shaw, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Fit for duty with Troops.

Rifle Brigade (4th Battalion)—Lieut R E Crompton, to England per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Army Medical Dept—Surg A W Duke, M D, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board.

Surg A F S Clarke, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Fit for duty with Troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General orders by the Government of India have been republished:—

In modification of Clause I. of G. G. O. No. 131, dated 8th February 1872 and of Clause 4, in so far as it affects the mounted branches of the British Army, it is hereby notified that when so required, the materials for clothing will be issued in bulk, uncut and untrimmed, but that in such cases Commanding officers will be required to show on their annual returns of clothing received and issued the surplus from cutting and savings at the end of each year, such surplus being deducted from their next year's indent for eloth ing materials.

2. This arrangement will apply to all mounted corps now in India, and arriving hereafter, and paragraph 6 of the above Government General Order above cited will be understood to be modified accordingly.

3. The provisions contained in paragraph 5 of the orders, as regards the Native Army is also modified to this extent, viz. that the materials for Native Commissioned Officers and for one Havildar and five Rank and File per troop or company, shall be issued in bulk, uncut and untrimmed, if so required.

4. The existing rates for making up the clothing at regimental head quarters will continue in force.

5. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies, and will have effect with respect to the clothing which will be due on the 1st April 1876 and to all subsequent issues,

Bombay Government General Order, No. 341 of 1875.—With a view to the assimilation of equipment in Native Infantry Regiments serving in India it is hereby notified that Equipment Tables for the Native Infantry have been published for adoption throughout the three presidencies.

2. No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and all changes which may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government or those of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief with the sanction of the Government.

3. Copies of the Equipment Tables will be distributed to Corps and departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India and to corps and departments in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those Presidencies.

4. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

The following General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India are published for information and guidance.

I.—No. 53.

Movement of Troops—Native Officers.

With reference to para 148* Transport Regulations Part II. it is notified for general information and guidance that Native Commissioned Officers proceeding on duties for which the provision of a free passage is not authorised by Government are allowed to travel 2nd Class on payment of 3rd Class fares when travelling on the East Indian, Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways on production of the certificate mentioned in the para. above cited.

II—No. 55.

Movement of Troops—Fast Mail Trains.

With reference to para 19† Transport Regulations Part II, it is notified for general information and guidance in supersession of the instructions conveyed in General order No, 64 of 1874 that whenever it is absolutely necessary to despatch troops by *Fast Mail Trains* on the East Indian, Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways the strength is to be limited to such numbers and such quantities of Baggage as can be accommodated in four vehicles.

The following decision by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* "A question having arisen as to the amount of the extra annuity or the capitalised value thereof to which an officer of 50 years of age and having one year to serve for the Colonel's allowance would be entitled should he retire under the provisions of General order No 1 of the 1st January 1875, I have decided that the annuity to be allowed in such a case shall be £53,912—and its capitalised value £6,751.

* Military Department docket No. 1549 dated 30th January 1875—to the Quarter Master General.
† Military Department letter No. 1521, dated 29th February 1875 to the Quarter Master General.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,
(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 31.)

Mr Thomas Bruce Lane, Actg Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months and fifteen days, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr John Darlymple Maclean is appointed to act as Collr of Customs, Calcutta, from the date on which he may relieve Mr T B Lane, or until further orders.

Mr Henry John Stedman Cotton, Actg Jun Secy to the Govt of Bengal is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr William Fitzpatrick Meres, C S., is appointed to act as Mag and Coll of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R D Hime, or until further orders. This cancels the appointment of Mr E S Mosely to act as a Mag and Collr of Beerbhoom, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th March 1875.

Capt Colin Hubert Garbett, Offg Dep Colr of Manbhoom, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days' with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Lt-Col W B Morton, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr Joseph Posford, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Madareepore Div of the Furreedpore Dist, is posted to the Sudder Station of Jessor.

Mr A C Mackertich, Depy Mag and Dept Colr of Fureedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Madareepore Div of the Fureedpore district.

Mr Charles Gould Lewis is appointed to act as Extra Asst Comm at Chittra during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Hurri Hur Churn Lall, or until further orders.

The services of Mr Lancelot Hare, Asst Mag and Collr Dacca of are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

Mr Henry Cobbe Sutherland, M A, Mag and Collr of the Third grade, is posted to Mymensingh. Mr Sutherland will, however, continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr James Francis Katherinus Hewitt is appointed to be Mag and Coll of Chumparun.

Mr Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, on furlough, is appointed to be Mag and Coll of Durbhunga.

Mr Robert Douglas Hime is appointed to be Mag and Coll of Beerbhoom.

Mr John Geoghegan is appointed to be Mag and Coll of Dacca Mr Geoghegan will continue to act as Secy to the Board of Revenue.

Mr William Rea Larminie is appointed to be Mag and Coll of Bankoora.

Mr George Stewart Park, on leave, is appointed to be Mag and Col of Muldah.

Mr Joseph Samuel Armstrong is appointed to be Mag and Col of Pooree.

Mr William Wavell is appointed to be Maj and Col of Moorshedabad.

Mr Herbert Hankey is appointed to be Mag and Col of Chittagong. Mr Hankey will, however, continue to act as Inspr-Genl of Police.

Mr Frederick Mytton Halliday is appointed to be Mag and Colr of Gya.

Mr Archdale Villiers Palmer is appointed to be Mag and Col of Dinagepore. Mr Palmer will however, continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr Edward Whinfield is appointed to be Mag and Colr of Burdwan.

Mr Charles Theophilus Metcalfe is appointed to be Mag and Colr of Mozufferpore. Mr Metcalfe will, however continue to act as Commr of the Patna Div.

Mr Michael Finucane, B A, Ass Mag and Coll of Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Coll under Act X (B C) of 1871.

Mr Sandfort James Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, in charge of Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter I of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Alexander Vansittart, Kuyett, Asst Supt of Police, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to have charge of the police in that district.

Maj J C C Daunt is appointed to act in the first grade of Dist Supts of Police, with effect from the 21st Jan last.

Mr Francis Thomas Platts is appointed to act in the second grade of Dist Supts of Police with effect from the 21st Jan last.

Mr David Lacey is appointed to act in the third grade of Dist Supts of Police from the 21st Jan last.

Mr W W Daly is appointed to act in the third grade of Dist Supts of Police, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment on his return from leave.

Captain Russell Morland Skinner is appointed to act in the first grade of Dist Supts of Police with effect from the 28th Jan last.

Mr. Henry Michael Weatherall is appointed to act in the second grade of Dist Supts of Police, with effect from the 28th Jan last.

Mr W Campbell is appointed to act in the fourth grade of Dist Supts of Police, with effect from the 28th Jan last.

The following notification is substituted for the one dated the 23rd March 1857, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 28th idem:—

Revd A N W Spens is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and as Chaplain of the Genl Hospital, with effect from the 24th March 1875, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd B T Atlay, or until further orders.

Dr William Ecin Griffiths, Civil Surgn of Julpigoree, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn Maj John Martin Coates, M D, Sany Commr for Bengal is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, with effect from the 12th April 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr John Dabrymple Maclean, Offg Collr of Customs, is appointed to be ex-offi io Shipping-Master of Calcutta, under Act I of 1859.

Mr John Dalrymple Maclean is appointed to be a Commr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B C) of 1870, vice Mr T B Lane, on furlough.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

North-Western Provinces Gazette, April 3.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Col W H S Earle, Dist Supt of Police. Bareilly, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, 1875.

GENERAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

With the consent of the Government of India, Mily Dept, Surg-Maj J B Collison, Civil Surg, Moradabad, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C F Knyvett, Asst Dis Supt of Police, Meerut, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Etah.

Mr D M Smeaton Asst Settlement Officer, 1st grade, to officiate as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Settlements of the Moradabad District.

Surg-Maj J H Loch, Officiating Civil Surg, Shahjehanpur, to be a Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, and to be posted to Moradabad, vice Surg-Maj J B Collison.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

With effect from the 3rd March, 1875, the date of the death of Lt-Col A F Corbett, Dist Supt of Police—

Maj H M S Clarke, Personal Asst to the Inspector-General of Police, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Dist Supts of Police;

Mr H B Goad, Dist Supt of Police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade;

Mr G G Parker, Distt Supnt of Police, from the 5th to the 4th grade;

Mr W W Clifford, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade;

Mr G H C Nead, Asst Distt Sup of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade;

Mr G C Smith, Offg Asst Distt Supt of Police, to be an Asstt Supt of Police, to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police 2nd grade;

Mr J Odilvie, to be an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Fatehgarh District; and

Mr S A Campbell, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

Mr D M Smeaton, Assit Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Settlement Officer of the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April, 1875.

Mr W W Clifford, Distt Supt of Police, from Etah to Jhansi.

Surgn-Maj E A Fitzgerald, Civil Surgn, from Jaunpur to Shahjahanpur.

Furlough for two years on private affairs is granted to Mr. J. Sheldon, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, under Sections 10 and 13 of the New Absentee Rules, from the 1st April, 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—March 31st, at Kaladgi, the wife of Frederick C. Barker, M.D., Acting Civil Surgeon, of a son.
BOYD—April 3rd, at the Free Church Manse, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the wife of the Revd. D. C. Boyd, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRODIE—April 1st, at Madras, Body Guard Lines, Staff Serjeant's new quarters, the wife of Mr. J. J. Brodie, Medical Department, of a daughter.
PROBY—March 31st, at Narsinghpur, C. P., the wife of Mr. D. G. Proby, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
WARD—March 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major F. W. Ward, R. A., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEYNON—March 31st, at Allahabad, Robert Beynon, Esq., late of Jaunpur—aged 60.
BRIDGER—March 28th, at Calcutta, of hepatitis and acute dysentery, Capron Bridger, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

OUR special telegram from London, which we published on Saturday morning, was sent to us by a correspondent who, being himself of good standing and great experience as a journalist, is not likely to have attached unreal importance to strong expressions used by the English newspapers in commenting upon the results of the trial at Baroda. We may, therefore, assume that the English press has now been convinced by circumstances of the folly of Lord Northbrook's political experiment in appointing a mixed tribunal of English officials and native princes to inquire into the truth of charges of disloyalty preferred against a native prince. It is improbable that the press at home has been guided to this conclusion by the possession of more precise information than has yet been published in India regarding the nature of the verdict found by the Commissioners. There is no reason for supposing that the secret which has been so well kept at Bombay and Simla has yet been divulged in London; and the statement made in our correspondent's telegram, that "a proclamation of guilty is "expected on the minor count," shows that nothing positive was known as to the decision of the Commissioners. Reuter's agent, too, informs us that he has telegraphed no news home on the subject during the last week or ten days, except the rumour that the native Commissioners were in favour of returning a verdict of acquittal; so that the English press must, like ourselves, have had only surmises to deal with. Yet, after having a few weeks ago applauded the Viceroy, in leading articles full of stilted nothingness, for the wise liberality of his resolution to let Mulharrao be tried by "his peers," the English press is now compelled to adopt the opinion we have all along maintained, that the Government of India has, in its treatment of Mulharrao's case, made one of those terrible mistakes which recall to one's mind the efforts of the weak though well-intention Emile Ollivier to reconcile liberty with despotism in the declining days of the Second French Empire. We welcome the conversion of the home papers to our views, even at this late hour; for their influence may help to inspire the Indian Government with that firmness of purpose which the gravity of the situation demands.

There has been much speculation as to the motive that induced Lord Northbrook to run the risk of putting three natives on the Commission of Inquiry. We know that the Viceroy took this step of his own accord, and not, as has been alleged, in obedience to instructions from home, and we cannot think it possible that his Lordship was led to alter the constitution of the Commission (which it was originally proposed should consist of three Europeans and one native) by the prayers and threats of the Poona memorialists. A statesman of Lord Northbrook's experience must be well aware that it would be madness for the English to attempt to govern India in accordance with the decrees of native associations. We believe, therefore, that Lord Northbrook was really moved by a desire to propitiate the sentimental public opinion which he remembers to have been all powerful when he left England. He himself must have been firmly persuaded of the Gaekwar's guilt, or he would never have suspended that prince from the exercise of sovereign power and put the administration of Baroda in the hands of a British officer. But he seems to have thought that the evidence which had convinced him must convince everybody else, and that he might, therefore, safely accomplish an artful stroke of policy by creating a tribunal which would have something of a representative character, and would at the same time strengthen the hands of the Government in disposing hereafter of other cases of disloyal behaviour on the part of native princes. The possibility of a failure to secure a conviction can never have crossed his mind, or he would have shrunk from essaying an innovation which might end so disastrously. But, with a fatal confidence in the simplicity and loyal disposition towards the British Government of chiefs whose natural sympathies cannot be with us and who are far too well practised in statecraft to be deluded by an English politician into creating a precedent for their own undoing, Lord Northbrook relied upon the Baroda Commission to bring in a verdict which should justify his own arbitrary measures towards Mulharrao and at the same time silence people at home who are always anxious to conciliate native sentiment in India. There can be little doubt now that the experiment has failed. Even if the Maharaja of Jeypore has, after all, given his vote with the European members of the Commission, the dissent of Scindia and Dinkur Rao will be pleaded as an excuse by native malcontents for impeaching the justice of the verdict given by the majority, and the deposition of Mulharrao, which might have been effected quietly and with the approbation of his own subjects some months ago, will serve to stimulate the already widespread feeling of disaffection to British rule. And, if it be the case that the Commission is equally divided, Europeans against natives, the Government will assuredly be unable to carry out the verdict of the Europeans except at the cost of outraging the feelings of the whole native population of India. If, finally, one of the Europeans has hesitated to accept the evidence as legally conclusive, in what a position will the Government of India be placed! It had staked everything on the issue of the trial, having even, by the mouth of Sir Lewis Pelly, committed the amazing indiscretion of proclaiming that Mulharrao seemed to be sincere in his promises of amendment, and that, but for his supposed complicity in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, he might have been permitted to go on governing Baroda. If, then, this grave charge has not been brought home to him, what can the Paramount Power do but put him on his throne again? And what a result that will be of the Viceroy's great constitutional experiment! After three months of an incessant political agitation, which has loosened the very foundations of our power in India, the Gaekwar must be allowed to enjoy his own again, while Scindia, who was supposed to have contentedly accepted the position of a subordinate prince of the empire, makes a royal progress to Poona, Mahableshwur, and Punderpore, to celebrate the restoration of his influence over that Mahratta nation which vowed it would never let the captor of the *soi disant* Nana Sahib, show his face in Poona again, but which now forgives him everything because he has blackened the faces of the English rulers of India.

Intelligent critics at home who understand something of Indian affairs were already disquieted, when the mail of the 12th ult. left London, at the prospect of a collapse of the case—for in Reuter's telegrams from Bombay the evidence for the prosecution had been, to say the least of it, represented in far from a favourable light. A friend at home, whose opinions often give a clue to the prevailing sentiment at the India Office, writes to us by the mail:—"I feel "very uneasy about the Gaekwar's trial I fear "Government won't secure a conviction, and "what a scrape that will be for us! "What a mess it has been!" The later telegrams from India must have strengthened this feeling, till finally the public impatience has forced from the press an outburst of alarm and indignation. Lord Northbrook evidently made a grave miscalculation if he imagined that public opinion at home is now in the mood to pardon any blunder that is committed in the name of philanthropy. The old imperial spirit has taken possession once more of the national mind, and the country is no longer ruled by the tea-party school of politicians. We took the liberty of saying three months ago that, if Lord Northbrook had had the courage to annex Baroda, he would have become the idol of the English people. He chose, instead, to try an experiment which has not succeeded, and he will find that England cannot forgive a Viceroy who tries experiments in the art of governing India. Englishmen do not trouble themselves much about ordinary Indian politics, because they rely on the Viceroy to watch over the security of the Empire. But, when they know that the *prestige* of the English name has been lost, and the authority of the Paramount Power in this country over all native States destroyed, by the man to whose care the safety of the Empire has been entrusted, nothing will restrain their wrath. Lord Northbrook's own reputation and career will be ruined; and, deeply as we shall regret such a catastrophe, we shall be compelled to admit that he has deserved his fate. The mischief done by the Baroda blunder will not end with his ruin; for it will take many years of vigorous rule to restore the British Government in India to the position of the unquestioned authority it held before Mulharrao was arrested. We shall be heartily glad if, after all, a favourable verdict upsets these calculations and allows us to be classed among the false prophets.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IN the *Pioneer* of Thursday last a prominent place was assigned to the leading article from the *Bombay Gazette* on which Mr. Shantaram Narayen has founded his action for libel against us. Not a word was said in that issue of the *Pioneer* by way of criticism of our article. The editor allowed his readers to swallow the poison and let it enter their systems without raising his voice or making a sign to warn them of their danger. The next day, however, having probably in the interim been frightened by some of his official patrons, the editor published a paragraph of characteristic baseness, "emphatically condemning the spirit and composition of the *Gazette's* article." We publish the paragraph in another column, and any one who reads it will see that what the *Pioneer* is chiefly vexed with us for is our honesty in saying things plainly instead of suggesting them in an underhand way. The editor of the *Pioneer* is quite proud of the opportunity of exposing our honest "clumsiness" and explaining how skilfully he would have libelled Scindia. The only art of composition evidently that he knows is the art of saying disagreeable things in a safe and cowardly manner. His superiority in this art will be cheerfully acknowledged by the whole press of India. Under its present management the *Pioneer* has laboured assiduously, and with marked success, to degrade the moral and intellectual standard of the press of this country by a uniform exclusion from its columns of free, outspoken, criticism. Devoid of wit, of statesmanship, and of independence, it has ceased to be a newspaper in the higher and grander sense of the term, and has become the mere creature of such officials of a certain rank as choose to make use of it. The editor never ventures to have an opinion on any subject till he has found out exactly what he can say without offending his patrons; and so the paper, though it still enjoys a considerable circulation, has lost all political influence. And now this court newsman, this dainty waiter upon an official Providence, is commissioned to rebuke us, who have borne the burden and the heat of the most violent political controversy of our time, for not being more decorous and moderate in the language we use in speaking of great men. Can we be blamed for resenting the "bald unjointed chat" of the *Pioneer* as Hotspur did that of the popinjay who came to him from the Court to demand his prisoners:—

> But I remember, when the fight was done,
> When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
> Breathless and faint, leaning upon my sword,
> Came there a certain lord, neat and trimly dressed,
> Fresh as a bridegroom . . . . for he made me mad
> To see him shine so bright, and smell so sweet,
> And talk so like a waiting gentle woman.

The unrivalled position which the *Gazette* has attained in the estimation of the Indian public as an independent political journal cannot, however, be shaken either by vicious actions of defamation or by the mincing criticisms of the lackeys and lickspittles of the *Pioneer*.

Punch received by last mail contains the following extraordinary effusion:—

"The attempt to poison the Baroda Commissioner could hardly be considered a piece of *Phayre* play; although Serjeant Ballantine might argue that it was only a jest on the part of a notorious *joker* (*Guicowar*)."

There!

This is a specimen and not by any means an aggravated one of the sort of thing *Punch* has had to put up with by the score daily since the beginning of the Baroda business.

Can our readers wonder that we hereby give notice that any idiots, after this warning, sending us a pun on the name of Colonel Phayre, Sergeant Ballantine, or the accused potentate whether by his name, Mulhar Rao, his title, Gaekwar, or his dominion, Baroda, will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

We don't know what that "utmost rigour" may be, but we feel it ought to be very terrible indeed in the case of outrages like this. Considering the hard measure lately meted out to offenders of the Press, we cannot but think that such offenders against the Press as the perpetrators of offences like the above would be heavily mulcted by any intelligent jury.

Poor *Punch* has evidently as dim an idea of the proper pronunciation of Indian names as Serjeant Ballantine had. The learned Serjeant's learning did not extend into Indian philology, or he would have avoided calling Maharaja, *Meeraj*; Ahmedabad, *Amydaybad*; shigram, *shygram*; salaam bolo, *Salim kolo*, and so on. It must be confessed that *Punch's* pronunciation of Gaekwar as *joker* is as about as comical as anything Serjeant Ballantine said. But the mistake on *Punch's* part is less heinous than Serjeant Ballantine's repeated blunders, for the latter had the benefit of the advice of astute advisers, while *Punch*, we suppose, never heard the word "Gaekwar" pronounced properly in his hearing before he undertook to make it the subject of a joke as melancholy as one of his obituary poems.

A SHORT time ago we drew attention to the state of affairs, as regards slavery, in Khelat, and we are glad to see the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the following sentence drawing the attention of the English public to the matter. That public has become accustomed to associate slavery and its harrowing accompaniments chiefly with Africa, little thinking that the art is cultivated to such an extent in close contiguity to our Indian Empire. We dare say that at the present moment there are many unfortunate slaves in Khelat who, after having once made their escape into British territory, have been recaptured and mutilated, the practice with the semi-barbarians on the western frontier of Scinde being to cut the tendons on the ancles of recaptured prisoners so as to prevent them from running away again:—" Of the many disagreeable points in the relations of the Government of India with the tribes upon the northern borders of the empire, one which is likely to create mischief presently is the existence of a systematic slave-trade among the frontier nations, especially among those upon the confines of Scinde. The frequent flight of slaves to British territory and their consequent enfranchisement while they remain there are naturally looked upon as evils by the owners, and are the causes of frequent disturbances. Whenever one of these wretched 'gaddes,' as they are called, escapes, the chief to whom he belongs prepares a band of marauders, and makes an incursion into our empire, plundering the country, and occasionally taking some British subjects to replace the slaves he has lost. This is a source of constant trouble upon the northern frontier, and must continue to be so as long as slavery exist so close to our dominions. If these tribes were under the rule of any sovereign, it would be easier to deal with them by making the ruler responsible for the acts of his subjects. But unfortunately each petty chief is independent, or very nearly so, and can do pretty much as he pleases. The Khan of Khelat, indeed, is nominally the supreme ruler of a multitude of these tribes, but his power is so small, owing principally to his own incapacity and misrule, that he has no more influence than the weakest of the petty chieftains. In case of any serious disturbance within the empire these tribes, so ill-affected towards our dominion, might turn out to be something more than troublesome.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

THE week has been full of interest in Parliament. It opened with a surprise—one of those chances of situation which somehow seem peculiar to the premiership of Mr. Disraeli. Your readers may remember that one of the most important measures of the Session was a Judicature Bill, the main object of which was to reorganise the courts of appeal for Ireland and Scotland, making them uniform with the case of England, as laid down by the bill of 1873. The last-named measure was introduced by Lord Selborne, but it had the support of Lord Cairns and of all the other Conservative ex-Chancellors, and the lay lords did not seriously oppose its most vital provision—the abolition of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Peers. That jurisdiction was transferred to a newly constituted court of appeal; but, as the measure only related to England, a further bill was necessary to extend it to Scotland and Ireland. Pending the passage of this additional legislation the Government—the Conservative Government—of last year passed a suspensory bill which deferred the operation of the English act of 1873 till November next. At the opening of the present Session Lord Cairns introduced his promised measure, but those staunch old Tories, the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Redesdale, to whom it was positive torture to part with their appellate jurisdiction, had got to work with some of the Conservative lawyers outside, and between them they impressed the Conservative rank and file within the house so that the Government were positively scared out of their propriety. The bill is known to have had the strong support of fully four-fifths of the Cabinet, among the number being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Derby, and the Premier, and yet on Monday last they positively dropped it without giving the House of Peers an opportunity of discussing the vital point at issue. The Government yielded entirely to outside pressure, regardless of the fact that they would have had the support of nearly every Liberal member of the Chamber. This step has been a very serious blow to the Government, and their opponents very fairly say that they are unable to control their own majority. Some confirmation has been afforded of this view by no less an authority than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Speaking the other day of the Friendly Societies Bill, he said it was not all that the Government would have liked, but it was the best they could introduce under the circumstances. What, it may be asked, is the use of their enormous majority if they cannot keep it sufficiently in hand to pass a simple bill of this nature according to the views of the Cabinet; The truth is that, though the party are strong in numbers, the Cabinet are weak and undecided, both as to the means and the object of their legislation. They have not yet given us one strong good bill. There is even a talk that their Artisans' Dwellings Bill is to be withdrawn. Both it and the Shipping Bill and the Friendly Societies Bill are feeble enough to deserve instant dismissal, and if anything can possibly be worse it is the more recent Adulteration of Food Bill. The definition of the word "food" is so vague that it may include beefsteaks if only they be tough, and the unqualified use of the words "knowingly sell" robs the measure of its whole value. The provincial corporations declare that if the bill be passed they will immediately dismiss their public analysts. I am no political partisan but even Conservatives themselves admit that their political machine is not working so smoothly as they would like. Their papers had but a wretched excuse for the withdrawal of the Judicature Bill, and many of the leading members of the party perceive that in passing the Army Exchange Bill they are introducing a policy of reaction which may recoil upon themselves when they are again in opposition.

We may suppose that the Government are perfectly satisfied with the army debate. But this is not the feeling of any military man outside the War Office. I have never known so great a feeling of uneasiness about the state of the army as at the present time. The heads of the army are alive to it, but the Cabinet will do nothing which requires an increased expenditure of money. They would not even permit the building of additional ships for the navy, even though it is perfectly well known that both Germany and Russia are making greater relative advances than we are. The state of the Indian army also contributes its share to the anxieties of the hour. The Indian papers to hand do not bear out the tone of satisfaction expressed by the high official to whom I referred in my last letter, and even our own authorities at home take a less rosy view than he does. The Calcutta *Englishman* gave us a scare the other day by announcing, as stated by Reuter, that the whole of the Indian army was to be immediately placed on a war footing, for some campaign outside the empire. The telegram added that orders with that object had been sent from England. People wondered what all this could mean. At last, it was urged, Russia was to be checked in Central Asia; others argued that the blow was to be aimed at China for the murder of Mr. Margary; and others, that the King of Burmah was to be the object of our attention, for there is a growing notion that Burmah is becoming unconscionably wilful. At length it oozed out that nothing was known at the India Office or the War Office of the orders referred to by the *Englishman*, and we have therefore set the whole thing down as a *canard*.

The Indian Bonus Committee will, it is generally expected, report in favour of settling all claims in accordance with the terms of Lord Cranbourne's minute of 1866, save in respect of two clauses, namely, the allowance for all money actually paid, but without premium. It is also expected that the Committee will refuse interest, though there is some expectation that the India Office will grant it.

The East India Home Government Pensions Bill is causing some stir among the few who are called the friends of India, mainly on the ground that the revenues of India are already sufficiently taxed for the maintenance of the department at home. Mr. Fawcett and Sir Geo. Balfour threaten two strong motions on the bill.

Sir Percy Burrell has also given notice of an important question, which he will ask on Monday next, namely, "whether, having regard to the occupation of Herat by the Ameer of Afghanistan, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to take such action as will be calculated to ensure the security of our Indian frontier, more especially with reference to Merv"

The most important event in social matters has been the arrival of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the great American revivalists. They have already been in Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin and Birmingham, and have done well there, better than is likely to be their experience in London. Londoners are already accustomed to the style of preaching which has proved so taking in the provinces. It is but an exaggerated Spurgeonism, with only about half the backbone which he of the Tabernacle puts into the weakest of his sermons; and is but a very short remove from the sweetness and light of such Evangelists as Ned Wright and "Bendigo." The flippancy of some of their discourses can recommend itself to no man of decent taste. They almost treat the Bible as though it were a book of plays, and attribute language and opinions to ancient Hebrew gentlemen which they would have scornfully repudiated.

The Mordaunt case has caused very little stir. Lord Cole gave up the battle, and Sir Charles obtained his decree of divorce. The unhappy lady is now a violent lunatic in the private asylum of Dr. Tuke at Hammersmith, and I am told that it frequently requires restraint to prevent her tearing her clothes. She has already destroyed as many dresses as would fill a wardrobe.

If Mr. Reeve had not published the Greville Memoirs, and thereby given offence in Court circles, he would, as Registrar of the Council, have stood a very good chance of being promoted to the post which has been rendered vacant by the death of Sir A. Helps. Mr Corry, the Premier's Private Secretary, will most likely have the berth, if he cares to accept it.

Sir Erskine May, the Chief Clerk in the House of Commons, will most likely succeed Sir J. Lefevre as Clerk of the Parliaments in the House of Lords.

It is expected that General Sir J. Garvock will succeed the late Sir Hope Grant in command at Aldershott.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.—Our Bombay Post Office, since it has got a palace for its accommodation, seems inclined to abandon itself to flowery beds of ease. A train for the N. E. line leaves Bombay daily at 7 A. M. yet not a letter or newspaper can be despatched till 6 P. M.—*Bombay Guardian*

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.—We understand that the Hindoo youth who was lately carried off, as mentioned by us some months ago, has been removed to Akulkote, and that an attempt has been made to make it appear that he was not baptized. It may be as well to mention that Anant Narayan, a Brahmin by caste, was baptized Sunday, Dec. 6th, in the presence of many witnesses.—*Id*

THE MAHRATHI BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.—The would-be leaders of native opinion in Poona have convened another meeting and got up another memorial to the Viceroy, in which they generously point out to him what decision he must arrive at in the Baroda matter, and what course he must pursue. *Ex oriente lux*, especially out of the Brahminical orient; the Brahmins indeed ruined the Peishwa and all other Governments they have had to do with, but Lord Northbrook is supposed to understand that they alone can help him to understand the evidence submitted to the Baroda Commission. The *Bombay Gazette* thinks this document has another design which it states in plain terms.—*Id.*

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 4th April.

Lord Northbrook, accompanied by the Hon'ble Miss Baring, arrived here on Friday evening, a little after six o'clock. A royal salute was fired and the Simla Volunteers received His Excellency at Peterhoff.

LORD NAPIER ON THE STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

ALLAHABAD, 3rd April.

Lord Napier has been busy at Lucknow from and since Wednesday last in minutely inspecting everything connected with that military command. He found the discipline admirable and order splendid. Whilst inspecting the 6th Native Infantry he alluded to disparaging remarks in the English papers by writers utterly ignorant of the state and discipline of the Indian army.

His Excellency and staff were entertained on Thursday and Friday evenings by the Chief Commissioner. There was a general review of the whole Lucknow garrison on Saturday morning. General Olpherts and the whole force were highly complimented.

After his return from Seetapore the Chief leaves Lucknow for Cawnpore and Umballa on Wednesday.

COURT MARTIAL.

Captain Stewart, 9th Foot, is to be tried by a General Court Martial at Rawulpindee, presided over by General Biddulph.

N. W. PROVINCES NEWS.

Dr. Collison, Civil Surgeon, Moradabad, retired from the service, is succeeded by Dr. Loch from Shahjeanpore. Sheldon, Executive Engineer, goes on furlough on 1st April. Police Promotions.—Major Clarke, from 3rd to 2nd grade; Good, 4th to 3rd; Parker, 5th to 4th; Clifford to 5th; Noad from 2nd to 1st grade District Superintendents; Ogilvie and Campbell to officiate 2nd and 4th.

PROBABILITY OF WAR WITH BURMAH.

Regarding Burmah complications, it is stated that Colonel Horace Browne, now *en route* to Simla, is in possession of a letter written by or on behalf of the King of Burmah to Tsanbwa of Bhamo to put every obstacle in the way of the late mission and on no account to let them return. If the privity of the Golden Foot to the letter and Margary's murder be conclusively established, war is the only alternative. The King is making counter military demonstrations.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE NAGAS —THE HON. MR. ELLIS.

ALLAHABAD, 4th April.

In the Naga hills the villages Ninu and Nisa were taken on 19th March. The Nagas fired a volley, then set fire to the villages and fled. Other villages have been taken. Doctor White was hurt in the foot by a poonjee; dhow and mithuns seized. Twenty Nagas' bodies have been found, others were carried off. The heads of the people, massacred on the 2nd February, were found in a house specially built, the bodies still lying where they fell. Lieutenant Holcombe's body has been brought away. Some villages still remain to be attacked. The troops will return early in April.

The Agent Governor-General Rajpootana, with the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, have been the guests of Mr Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere. Mr. Ellis left for Aboo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 2nd April.

His Holiness the Pope has exhorted the Prussian Bishops to continue their resistance.

In a note to Belgium Prince Bismarck complains of the offensive language used by the clerical press.

LONDON, 3rd April.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has left Nice for London.

Several defections among the Carlist officers have occurred.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 3rd April.

The following appointments have been gazetted in consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of Field Marshal Sir William Gomm.

General Sir William J. Codrington, G. C. B., to be Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, vice Sir William Gomm.

Lieutenant-General Crutchley to be Colonel of the 23rd Regiment, vice Sir William Codrington.

Sir Richard Wilbraham, K. C. B., to be Colonel of the 30th Regiment.

Sir George Campbell has consented to come forward as a candidate for Kirkcaldy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 2nd April, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
Do do Surats	12,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton..	142,000	do
Do do Surats	44,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton	910,000	do
Do do Surats	174,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	116,875	do

Surats have been freely offered during the week and prices have been barely supported.

LONDON, 2nd April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera, 5¼.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
5 do. French Rente 1872	1(3¾

THE COLONELS' RETIREMENT SCHEME FOR 1875.

We learn that Colonel William Selwood Hewett, Commandant of the 24th Regiment N. I., and Colonel Stileman, Second in Command 15th N. I., are about to send in their papers to retire from the service under the provisions of the scheme for commuting colonels' allowances. This will make the permanent commands of the 1st N. I. and the 24th N. I as well as the seconds in command of the 3rd, 4th, and 15th N. I. vacant. The total number of colonels retiring from the Bombay army, as far as we can learn at present, is 18, and may be classified as follows:—Commandants 2; seconds in command 3; officiating seconds in command 2; general duty 2 residing in Europe 5; political department 1; police department 1; finance, pay and clothing departments 2. Of the 18 we learn that 11 retire from the 1st instant, though their names have not yet appeared in the *Government Gazette*.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOOLLCOMBE, C. B.

We regret to announce the death of Brigadier-General J. D. Woollcombe, C. B., commanding the brigade at Nusseerabad. The following are the dates of the deceased officer's commissions:—2nd lieutenant, 11th June 1841; lieutenant, 26th May 1843; captain 25th February 1854; major 24th March 1858; lieutenant-colonel 18th February 1861; colonel 18th February 1866; and he was appointed to the command of the Nusseerabad Brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the 5th April 1872. The following are the late General's war services:—Colonel J. D. Woollcombe, C. B. served in command of No. 4 Light Field Battery at the suppression of the Mutiny at the Aurungabad in June 1857; at the siege and capture of the fort of Dhar in October 1857; battle of Mundesore and action at the village of Gooraria (brevet major); at the seige, storm and capture of Chundaree; seige, storm and capture of Jhansi and battle of the Betwa under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B. (Companion of the Bath). In command of the Arabian Field Force, which in December 1865 defeated the Foodlee tribe of Arabs at Bir-Saeed in the vicinity of Aden, and subsequently in command of the Artillery with the same force during the operations in the Foodlee territory, including skirmish at Ahmoodra 1865-66. Commanded the expedition which destroyed the town of Shugra, March 1866. Died April 3, 1875.

Prince Blucher, son of the celebrated Field-marshal, died on the 8th inst. at Radnan. He was seventy-eight years of age.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

The crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces continues favourable. Harvest had generally begun and the prospects are good.

The hull of the City of Perth, which caught fire in the Bay of Bengal, has, we see, been put up for auction at Pondicherry, and bought by her owners for Rs. 26,000.

The sum of Rs. 12,186-8 has been collected at Madras towards giving a testimonial to Mr. Powell, late Director of Public Instruction, in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, Inspector Cotton Department, Sind, the compiler of the *Sind Gazetteer*, has been directed by Government to prepare a second edition of the work.

Dr. Leitner does not return to India. The Principalship of the Lahore College, thus vacant, has been offered to Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B. A., of the Muir Central College.

The Mysore coffee districts show a general outturn of the crop this year far below the estimate, owing to bad blossoming showers and the extensive ravages of black rot. Better accounts come from Coorg.

In the review published in our Saturday's issue of the work on "Cholera, how to avoid and treat it," the name of the author was wrongly spelt. Dr. Henry Blanc is the author, and not Blane, as erroneously printed.

It is confidently stated that before Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed to the Government of Natal the dignity was offered to Sir G. Campbell who, it is remarked, would scarcely consider the office an honour after being Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

A rise in the price of gold at Rangoon is reported to have taken place when the news spread that there might be war with Burmah. The price at Mandalay of the precious metals will probably more seriously be affected in such a case than at Rangoon.

It is rumored that Mr. Sim is to have the vacant seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and that Sir A. J. Arbuthnot is likely to be nominated to the seat in the Viceroy's Council, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr B. H. Ellis.

The *Friend of India* is about to be or has been purchased by the "Indian Statesman" Co., and will be taken over by the new proprietors during April. The paper will be removed from Serampore to Calcutta, and all its old associations severed in respect to that locality.

A Madras paper states that at Bangalore the notorious burglars are again in the ascendant. Dwelling-houses are said to be assailed almost nightly by gangs of thieves who strive to force doors and windows with more or less success, and the reign of terror inaugurated by these imps of darkness is described as a disgrace to the police of the station.

This week the action of damages raised by Mr. Blanchard, barrister-at Law, formerly sub-editor of the *Times of India*, and now editor of the *Indian Statesman*, against the proprietors of the *Times of India* for alleged wrongful dismissal, will come on for hearing in the High Court. Witnesses in the case have been summoned to appear to-day.

Sir Percy Burrell was to have asked the Under Secretary of State for India, on Monday the 15th March, whether, having regard to the occupation of Herat by the Ameer of Afghanistan, her Majesty's Government are prepared to take such action as will be calculated to ensure the security of our Indian frontier, more especially with reference to Merv.

The quantity of cotton brought to Bombay in the week ending 27th March from stations on the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and Berar amounted to 13,260 full-pressed bales, making a total of 243,469 for the season, and 23,270 more than this time last year. In the same period there have been despatched to the N. W. Provinces, Bengal, 198 bales, and to Khandeish 23, or a total for the season of 2,454 bales.

The following notice of motion was placed on the books of the House of Commons by Mr. Fawcett when the mail left:—On motion for going into Committee on East India Home Government (Pensions) Bill, to move that it is inexpedient for Parliament to impose any new charges on the revenues of India until the Select Committee, which has been appointed to investigate the Indian home charges, has completed its inquiry.

The Government of India has determined that, should there be no unforeseen failure in the present crop, the quantity of Bengal opium to be offered for sale in the year 1876 will not be less than 45,000 chests, and will not, under any circumstances, exceed 48,000 chests. Within these amounts, it is as yet impossible to say what number of chests will be offered for sale in 1876, but the exact number will be notified, as heretofore, after the crop of the present season has been gathered and manufactured.

We are glad to notice that we are by no means alone in our estimate of Russia's true intentions regarding Central Asia. Dr. Pambery, as will be seen from an article quoted among our European extracts, does not believe that Russia is engaged simply in a commercial scheme, and expresses the decided opinion that Russia's true object is simply one of conquest, and that England, however peacefully inclined she may be, cannot continue a policy of indifference in presence of the conduct of Russia.

The *Behar Herald* hears of a serious riot in Tirhoot. One version of the case is, that a Mr. Manners, an indigo-planter, wanted to take forcible possession of certain lands belonging to ryots—an attempt in which he was resisted by the tenants. The result was, that a fight ensued, in which one of the ryots, it is said, was so severely wounded under order of Mr. Manners that he is not likely to survive long. The other version is that the man was wounded by his own son in order to bring the factory people 2 trouble.

The following news is given by an arrival from Bokhara and is published by the *Delhi Gazette*:—"The King of Bokhara was fired at by two men while he was returning from Shahur Subz, where he had gone on a tour. He was riding on a horse which was wounded by a bullet and had a narrow escape. One of the men was apprehended and the other escaped. The prisoner was tried and threatened, in order to find out at whose instigation he attempted to commit the foul deed, but he would not give any explanation. The sirdars and chiefs in Bokhara are very much afraid of the prisoner, who may, they think, wrongfully accuse one of them and so cause his ruin."

The Calcutta opera season closed on Thursday night, when Colonel Wyndham took his benefit. A statement of accounts is published in the Calcutta papers, which shows a profit for the season of Rs. 2,081. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,16,650 and the value of the properties on hand being Rs. 14,205, the total receipts stand at Rs. 1,30,855. The expenses amounted to Rs. 1,28,774, leaving the balance as above, but they include a sum of Rs. 7,000 paid to artists for benefits, and Rs. 7,300 paid to charities from fancy fair receipts and opera. The receipts from the fancy fair amounted to Rs 8,200, and from the fancy dress ball to Rs 3,900.

The French mint is busily engaged in coining the new 5 and 20 franc pieces. The latter are stamped on the obverse with the design used by Dupré in 1793. They represent the winged genius of France engraving the new constitution on a tablet of brass; in front is the Gallic cock, and behind, the Republican fasces, surmounted by the hand of Justice. On Dupré's coins the fasces were surmounted by a Phrygian cap, and the inscription was "*Régne de la Loi*," but on the pieces now being struck there are only the words "*Re. publique Francais*." The reverse is stamped with the ordinary wreath and the words "*Liberté, Egalite, Fraternité*." 75,000 5-franc pieces and 2,000,000 20-franc pieces are coined daily.

A Calcutta paper publishes a telegram from the Naga force, dated March 25th, as follows:—

The harrying of the enemy and the destruction of his property and live stock continues. Cory, with the 44th, made a night descent on Khan Kow's people, and Shureeff, with the 42nd, a similar raid on Lunkai's—both with considerable success. The enemy are allowed no rest, and fly like wild animals from cover to cover in the jungles. They are wholly without food. Head-quarters are here, and we leave for Sanna on return march on the 28th, attacking Neow on the way.

Weather favourable, and health of all excellent. The wounded are convalescing rapidly.

An American gentleman, named Bishop, started on a voyage from Philadelphia to the Gulf of Mexico in a canoe which is made of paper, being "of what is known as the Nautilus mode designed by the Rev. Baden Powel of England, and is an improvement on the well-known Rob Roy type." The paper used in the construction of the canoe is tempered with linen, is about one-sixth of an inch thick, and has been moulded while in a pulpy state upon a wooden model. It was next highly polished, varnished, made water-tight, and fitted up with a light framework, having a seat attached. It is 14 feet in length, 28 inches broad, and 8½ inches deep amidships. Mast, oars, paddle, and shift, weigh 73 lbs. gross.

A telegram from Madrid, March 12th, states that means have at last been found to arrange the German difficulty with Spain. The Spanish foreign minister, Senor Castro has, in a personal interview, definitely promised the German minister at Madrid, Count Hatzfeldt, compliance with the German demands, namely, full satisfaction for the dishonour done to the German flag, and pecuniary compensation to the ship owners. Senor Castro has proposed the appointment of a mixed commission of German and Spanish naval officers to investigate the occurrences at Zarauz, regarding which the Spanish reports differ from the German. Count Hatzfeldt has accepted the proposal without prejudice to German claims already recognized as just. The master of the vessel Gustav Herr Zepplien will, it is supposed, be one of the commission.

A case of some interest, historical as well as legal, has just been heard by Vice-Chancellor Malins. The plaintiffs, who are the legal representatives of a firm of native bankers carrying on business during the last century at Calcutta and Lucknow, instituted the present suit to obtain payment from the Secretary of State for India, out of the revenues of the kingdom of Oude, of a debt incurred to the plaintiffs in 1787 by the then King of Oude, on the ground that such debt was a charge upon the revenue of the kingdom of Oude at the time of its annexation to the British possessions in 1856. The Secretary for India demurred to the bill on three grounds—first for want of equity; secondly, for want of jurisdiction in the Court of Chancery, it being alleged that the plaintiffs ought to have sued in India; and, thirdly, on the ground that the debt was barred by the Statute of Limitations. Vice-Chancellor Malins, in giving judgment for the defendants, said that it was admitted by the plaintiffs that at the date of the annexation of Oude their debt was only one which in a court of natural justice and conscience ought to be paid, but which was irrecoverable at law. That being so, the annexation could not have converted the debt into a recoverable one or have created any obligation to pay it. The statement of the present Earl of Derby in the House of Commons in 1858 to the effect that "the transfer of the revenue of the kingdom of Oude did carry with it a liability for such debts of the former Governments as were fairly and justly contracted," could not of itself create any legal obligation to pay; and all that could be said was that there might be a moral obligation created, in respect of which an appeal for the consideration of the Government might be made. On this ground alone then, the bill must fail. On the question of jurisdiction the Vice Chancellor held that the plaintiffs should have brought their suit in India, not only on the authority of decided cases, but because matters appeared on the face of the bill to show that this suit could not be entertained by the Court of Chancery. The revenues of the kingdom of Oude on which the Court was asked to declare a charge, had no existence. They were merged in the revenues of India, and to declare the charge demanded would involve the absurdity of the Court of Chancery appointing a receiver of the revenues of India. The demurrer to the bill was accordingly allowed.

The China merchants at Rangoon for some reason, the other day, hastily bundled their goods ashore from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer and again werehoused them. The Burmese are reported to be betaking themselves to the jungle, while Mr Acheong, it is said, anticipating evil days, has chartered a boat and is placing his wordly goods on board with a view to their safety. Business is at a stand-still in the bazaar, and more failures are anticipated. Everywhere there is mystery. Such is the description of affairs as given by a Rangoon paper, which adds that, from up country, sinister rumours find their way. The upward English steamer is to be stopped at the frontier. The king has a large body of troops at Minhla, and some eight hundred or a thousand men are either on or across the frontier of Karenee. Somehow, matters do not wear the most pacific appearance. The feeling of the king towards the British is well known. Both to Count Rochouart and the Italian officer who commanded the Princess Clotilde the same overtures against us were made, and to the latter the king blurted out in the most direct and awkward way the request, "Will you help me to recover Rangoon." Surrounded by foreign adventurers, overwhelmed by the flattery of his women and courtiers and others interested in cajoling him and humouring to his great weakness—a belief in his invincibility and the superior quality of his troops—it is more than possible that he means to be guilty of the suicidal folly of attempting to try conclusions with us. The time chosen, the month of March, is eminently suspicious and suggestive. It is true that some of his troops, are now out on the Theinee route chastising some rebellious Shans; that his best commander is supposed, with the flower of his army to be somewhere on the north-western frontier; but these considerations are unlikely to weigh much with a monarch to whom astrologers have foretold that he is destined to revive the glories of his country, and, above all, recover a sea-board. It is a popular delusion that the ministers have much influence with or control over the king. Those best acquainted with the court at Mandalay know that not to be the case, that on the contrary the king alone decides on the policy that shall be pursued, and employs his high officials as convenient stalking horses. His intense hatred to the British is matter of public notoriety. Arms he has been getting from Siam, and not a few possibly have found their way to Mandalay via the Sangkoi. He has something like fifteen lakhs of coined money alone in the palace, and is known to have been accumulating and storing provisions.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 12th MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Commander George Lee, arrived in harbour at 1 P.M. yesterday, with the English mails of the 12th March on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mrs Burney	Sub-Lt Baynes, 60th Rifles
Mrs Cheke	Sub-Lt Rayner, 66th Ft
Mrs Finlayson and son	Sub-Lt Fagan, 63rd Ft
Mrs Bradshaw and native female servant	Sub Lt Leay, 63rd Ft
Mrs Figg	Sub-Lt Grey, 65th Ft
Mr Martin	Sub-Lt Fitzgerald, 68th Ft
Dr Sylvester	Sub-Lt Shawe, 70th Ft
Mrs Kennedy	Sub Lt Pearse, 70t. Ft
Mrs Lindley	Sub-Lt Barrett, 109th Ft
Lt Rudyerd, 39th Ft	Sub-Lt Gibbings, 108th Ft
Surg Shaw AMD	Sub-Lt Drummond, 109th Ft
Sub-Lt Hearsey, 9th Lancers	Sub-Lt Paget, 68th Ft
Sub-Lt Brooker, 8th Ft	Sub-Lt Kaye, 109th Ft
Sub-Lt Porter, 8th Ft	Capt Edwards, 17th Ft
Sub-Lt Fairbrother, 11th Ft	Miss Moss
Sub-Lt Richardson, 12th Ft	Mr Lindon
Sub-Lt Whitby, 17th Ft	Mrs Bee
Sub-Lt Presgrave, 21st Ft	Mr Latham
Sub-Lt Knocker, 21st Ft	Lt Small, 58th Ft
Lt Roberts, 39th Ft	Mr and Mrs Sampson, and native female servant.
Sub-Lt Lucas, 51st L I	

From Port Said—Mr Brown and Mr Groom.

From Brindisi.

Mrs Pelle	Mr Bloxland
Maj Walker	Mr Tom
Mr West	

From Suez—2 native servants.

From Aden.

Capt Stace	21 natives
2 native male servants	

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th March 1875.

Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieutenant George Fletcher Ottly Boughey to be Captain, vice B. O. Seton (late Bombay), placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th February, 1875.

Lieutenant John Ramsay to be Captain, vice H. Castley placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th February, 1875.

The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants, with temporary rank:—

Maurice Alexander Cameron, in succession to Colonel G. F. Mann, C.B., retired upon full pay. Dated 17th February, 1875.

Alfred Edward Wrottesley, vice M. S. Bell, promoted. Dated 17th February, 1875.

Stewart Dalrymple Creeve, vice F. W. Watkins, deceased. Dated 17th February, 1875.

Alfred Creagh MacDonnell, in succession to General Sir J. M. F. Smith, K. H., deceased. Dated 17th February 1875.

Ernest Joseph George Boyce, vice F. W. Heneage, promoted. Dated 17th February, 1875.

Alexander Herbert Mason, vice W. R. C. Wynne, promoted. Dated 17th February, 1875.

Henry Appleton, vice W. St G. Burke, promoted. Dated 17th February, 1875.

John Elford Dickie, vice G. Macdonald, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 17th February, 1875.

Arthur Rutherford Ancrum, vice G. F. O. Boughey, Dated 17th February, 1875.

Henry Edward Tyler, vice J. Ramsay. Dated 17th February, 175.

Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, vice W. B. Hurst, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 17th February, 1875.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INFIRMARY *ALIAS* A NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask through the medium of your able journal what is a stranger's preconceived ideas of an hospital?

If the Prince of Wales should visit Bombay and see the splendid hospitals for natives, he would naturally ask, "Where is the European hospital?"

Our civic dignitaries would then conduct him to the *splendid* barns, sheds or stables, divided by a railway, situated in a crowded thoroughfare—the *only* sick home for poor Europeans in the presidency of Bombay.

Suffering human beings take refuge there, but it is also a favourite resort of the "pestilence that walketh in darkness,"—otherwise bugs and heterogeneous vermin—and during the monsoon affords not such good shelter as "Paul Pry's umbrella!"

It is a disgrace to our city, the commercial capital of India!

Let Bombay be up and doing, and have ready the foundation-stone of a new hospital for Europeans anent the coming of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales next cold season. What an inestimable boon to the poor sick whites, referred to in your able article of the 30th March!

A great many sick poor are much prejudiced against the present building, and why? The skill, the food, the medicine, are of the best, but where, in such a building, is the fresh air, the quiet, the comfort, so necessary to a sick bed?

It is much to be regretted that the sick from the Mofussil, &c.—it may be *en route* to England in search of health—have no sick ward where they could spend the few days of their stay in Bombay. No, they must, if they have no friends, go to hotels or lodgings, where they are untended and uncared for, as they might be in a ward of their own, attached to the *new* European General Hospital. A maternity ward also, not only for the poor but one for strangers, would prove a blessing to many ladies. There they would have every comfort and well-trained nurses to attend them at a moderate outlay. Their fees alone would do much to contribute to the support of these wards, and in time the latter would become self-supporting towards the expense of a new building. Might I ask what has become of the three lacs (with interest) that was obtained from the purchase of the old one?

The present sheds were only *temporary* I am told, and to my knowledge they have been so for the past ten years!

I am not a medical man, nor have I any pecuniary interest in the erection of a new hospital, but I am much interested in all that concerns the health of the presidency of Bombay, and therefore feel for my poor sick suffering brethren.

All credit to the philanthropic native gentlemen who have erected such splendid institutions, and I doubt not would willingly contribute towards the erection of a suitable home for poor sick Jack, as has been done for Jack when well.

"Oh 'tis hard to die frae hame," as good old Dr. Norman MacLeod said, but it is harder still to close one's eyes amid the bustle and noise of an hospital, let alone such a disgraceful building as the present home for sick Europeans.

Kindly lend your able advocacy, and I trust your contemporaries will do the same, towards this good end, viz., the erection of the Prince of Wales' Infirmary.

D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER.

Matheran, 2nd April.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST AGAINST RITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There can be little doubt that the attempt now being made to cram us with ritualism has been the immediate cause of the melancholy suicide at the Diocesan School. The secular education of the children has been a matter of little moment with the Bishop and his High Church colleagues on the Board. Their sole object has been of late to give the children a nearly Roman Catholic education; and, to carry this out, they have driven a clever mistress from the school and a painstaking efficient principal into his grave. Dare the Board give a statement shewing the attendance at the schools at the present time, and what it was six months ago when Mr. O' Brien had full power? I know one gentleman who came from the mofussil to arrange for his children's education at the Diocesan School, but when he found a priest in charge he changed his mind and sent them to the Scottish schools. I would just as soon think of subscribing to a fund for the re-institution of the Inquisition, as subscribe to the Diocesan School under the present management. The one is quite as dangerous to our religious liberty as the other, and, had it the power, would use the same means to make us Ritualists that the other would to make us Papists.

Should a subscription be required, I will gladly subscribe to a fund for the relief of the widow and children of a victim to ritualism.

A PROTESTANT.

THE LATE Mr. O'BRIEN'S FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have seldom read of a sadder or more melancholy case than that of the late Mr. O'Brien. An overworked brain rebelling against supposed injustice succumbs to a morbid but natural despair and seeks a refuge in suicide, leaving a widow and *eight* little children alone and helpless in a strange land.

Had this terrible act been committed in England, the inquest would have brought out something more than the mere fact of a poor man's despair, and we might have learnt details and causes which certain clerical personages, it is said, are only too glad to hush up. As it is, we know that a sensitive, kind-hearted, gentle, hardworking man, a good scholar, and a tender father has been hurried into eternity and been denied Christian burial in a foreign land by men calling themselves Christians. What a spectacle and what an example to our so-called unbelieving neighbours!

Mr O'Brien is at rest at last, but his widow and his eight children must not starve. Up then, Messrs. Oxenham, Giles, Kirkham, Jacob, and all ye who take an interest in education, and bestir yourselves to show us that learning does not exclude feeling,—think of this poor schoolmaster's wife and bairns and organise something that will bring them substantial help in the hour of need. Up, Messrs. Sharpin, Maule, Reynell, Rivington, Weatherhead, Gilder, and ye who make profession and show of Christianity, and prove to us that if your narrow prejudices could not allow you to give this poor man Christian burial, they do not extend beyond the grave, and that you have hearts to feel for and compassionate in good deeds these helpless little ones so awfully bereft of their parent. Up, Bombay cottonwallas and well-paid bankers, put your hands into your pockets and for once give liberally from your abundance—it will be money well invested and bringing good interest if there be aught in Christian charity and brotherly love.

I am ready to subscribe one hundred rupees if nine others will do likewise, and I shall be glad to do all in my power to forward any scheme that may be devised for the benefit of this hapless widow and these helpless little orphans.

W. G.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If your correspondent "Christian" will take the trouble to open his Prayer-Book at the Burial Service, he will find a rubric to this effect: "Here it is to be noted that the office ensuing is not to be used for any that die unbaptized or excommunicate or *have laid violent hands upon themselves*."

In accordance with this rubrical direction it is the universal practice in England to refuse Christian burial in all cases of suicide where a verdict of temporary insanity has *not* been returned by the jury who sat upon the body.

In the case of the unfortunate Mr. O'Brien the jury did *not* find that he was of unsound mind at the time when he committed the rash act. Hence the clergy were helpless: they had no other resource but to withhold the rites of Christian burial, and they would have been guilty of a grave ecclesiastical offence if they had ventured to act differently from what they have done. The blame, if blame there be, attaches solely to the jury who returned a verdict which left it out of the power of the clergy to perform the usual funeral service.

Why such an amount of indignation should have been aroused against a body of men for simply doing their duty, and for refusing Christian privileges which cannot be claimed as a right, and which in England every clergyman under similar circumstances would have been compelled to refuse, is a matter which passes my comprehension.

By all means let "Christian" have a fling at the jury if he likes: they are the party who can with reason be accused of want of charity; but let him another time ascertain facts before he exposes to the eyes of the astonished public conduct which (to use his graphic language) is a "pretty commentary on the huge humbug of revivalism of which we see so much just now."

JUSTITIA.

3rd April 1875.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar, Captain G. J. Babot, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Dr Murray	Mr J Smith
Mr Balfour	Mr E D Barton
Mrs F Blake	Right Revd Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Mr Tobin	
Mr Sutton	

For Brindisi.

Mr R K Bomanjee	Col Graham
Mr Nusserwanjee Tata	Mr Logan
Mr Cursetjee Jehangerjee Tarachund	Col and Miss Davidson
M. Dashwood	Mr Hobson
Mr and Mrs Blunt	Mr Shaw
Sir Richard and Lady Couch	Mr Hopkins
Capt Fellows	Col Burges
Capt Duncombe	Mr Lauder
Capt MacTier	Mr Denison
	Mr Mitchell.

For Venice.

Mr and Mrs Ashburner	Revd Mr and Mrs Miller
Mrs J Walker	Mr Barclay
Dr and Mrs Collison	Mr Butts
The Marquis of Ormonde	Mr S henier
Col and Mrs Pughe and child	Mr Hills
Mr and Mrs Robertson	Mr Burd.
Mr Taylor	

For Aden.

Mr Dorabjee T Kharas.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

MADRAS, 31st March.

There has been quite an exodus of "celebrities" from this station lately, the steamer Malwa, which sailed on the 29th instant, carrying off no less than four gentlemen for Europe who will be sadly missed—Mr. Justice Holloway; the Hon. Major Bourke, Post-Master General; Mr. W. B. Liddell; and Mr. E. B. Powell, Director of Public Instruction. The last-named gentleman received an ovation in the shape of a farewell address from the native community, a monster meeting being held in Patcheappah's Hall, for the purpose; to which, it is no exaggeration to say, that the natives thronged in multitudes, for not only was the building crammed to excess but the road outside was almost impassable. The address set forth the gratitude which its promoters felt towards its recipient, eulogised his services in glowing terms, and requested permission to erect a marble statue or other suitable monument in the Senate House (University) or in the Presidency College, in commemoration &c. &c. To this Mr. Powell made a suitable and modest reply, according his permission for the memorial, thanking all for their good wishes, which he reciprocated &c., and, bidding farewell, took his departure amidst ablaze of bluelights and torches, the band playing "God save the Queen."

The Hon. Major Bourke, who has done much good service for this presidency as Post-Master General, is succeeded *pro. tem.* by Mr. H. G. Turner, Acting Under-Secretary, Revenue Department.

Mr. Justice Kernan met with an accident a few mornings ago. Whilst out riding, his pony bolted and threw him heavily, but fortunately without inflicting serious injuries.

The Rev. G. Warlow, Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, has arrived, and resumes his duties shortly. In the Church of Scotland the Rev. T. E. Slater takes the place of the Rev. A. Walker, pending the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Liston.

Captain C. Gordon Controller of Public Works Accounts, has also arrived and taken over charge from Mr. Moss, about to proceed to England.

The Burmese difficulty appears to be *in statu quo*. A wing (and a strong one too) of the 4th Regiment M. N I. left this port for Burmah on Friday last in the Czarewitch, and of course the usual absurd rumours are flying about. Bangalore, for instance, has "heard that war is already declared;" some of them are awfully impatient to see the fun commenced. It strikes me they would *not* be in such a particular hurry if they had to go to the front themselves. "Whatever happens there is but one course open to Government" if an appeal to arms is rendered necessary, and that is "prompt and decisive action with *sufficient* forces, and nip the whole affair in the bud." Any dilly-dallying, trying to make the smallest number of men possible to do the business, as is customary in these cases, will be worse than useless, and entail the loss of many valuable lives, for it is in meeting a half-savage foe on his own ground, a ground too having serious drawbacks for Europeans, that the greatest difficulty lies. A very useful lesson on this subject might be learnt from the "Dutch in Acheen." They at least have found out by this time the true value of an insignificant-looking enemy.

The Madras Volunteer Guards are to be inspected by their Colonel-in-chief His Excellency Lord Hobart, next Saturday 3rd April.

In my last I referred to the increasing difficulties between merchant skippers and their men, since then no less than fourteen seamen from one ship have been "hauled up" here at once. A few days ago, conversing with the chief officer of a vessel now in port, I asked him the cause of all these differences, and he replied as follows:—"You see nowadays things are not at all as they used to be, for instead of getting 'good crews' together, it is a great rarity to see one; and, in fact, there is seldom more than one-half of the men A-B's to be found in any ship. The captains go away and ship two or three good men, and then make up their crew with *dagos** and boys. Here and there one of these dagos may be pretty good sailors; but what use is that when they don't understand a word you say to them, and the consequence is, the two or three able seamen on board have to do all the work of the ship. The reason these dagos are shipped is because they will go for less wages and live on worse food than our own people, and never grumble, whereas an English crew always stick out for full pay and everything else they are entitled to according to the articles they sign." Now my informant is a most reliable authority, and not being "before the mast" himself cannot be said to speak with prejudice, and there can be no doubt that there is good sound sense in what he says. If captains of vessels will go in for parsimonious economy and totally disregard the comfort of their crews, they cannot expect their work done properly or without trouble; it is very certain that unless something is soon done to alter the present system, they will soon drive all respectable men from the merchant navy as from a pest-house.

Since writing my last the weather here has moderated considerably. A glorious shower on Thursday last laid the dust, and although succeeded by a couple of very close days we are now enjoying the most delightful sea breezes. It is no wonder you envy Madras her water supply, for "founts and spouts" in every direction attest its abundance: the only wonder is how any supply can stand the enormous drain caused by our splendid apparatus (two old beer barrels and a dust cart) for watering the public streets.

* The term "Dagos" was here used as applying to all foreigners, Greeks, Austrians, Spaniards, and Creoles especially.

BOMBAY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., arrived in Poona on Thursday last, by the afternoon train.

An inquest was held on the body of Marootee Pandurang, on Saturday last, when a verdict of death from chronic bronchitis was returned.

Torture.—Shewa Dhada was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on Saturday last, at the instance of a police sepoy for having cruelly tortured his bullocks.

Attempted Suicide.—A Hindu woman yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Dhobee Talao tank; from which, however, she was taken before life was extinct, by a police sepoy, who with the assistance of two natives and some ropes went down into the tank and brought her up.

Miss Akroyd, the founder and superintendent of the Hindu Ladies' School, says the *East*, a Dacca native paper, is going to be married to Mr. Beveridge, the Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge. The marriage will, the *Indian Mirror* understands, be solemnized, on the 15th instant, in accordance with the civil form prescribed by Act III of 1872.

Drowned.—A Khalasee named Bhow Bhoormat, belonging to a fishing boat owned by Bhoodin Dewjee, accidentally fell overboard while the boat was aft the New Prongs Lighthouse, at about 9 o'clock a. m. on Thursday last. The body has since been found. No blame is attributed to any one. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday afternoon, when a verdict of 'accidentally drowned' was returned.

Gambling.—Inspector Killeen yesterday prosecuted six Hindus for having been found gambling with cards, dice and money in a house in Loharchawl. The offence being proved, Mr. Nana Morojee fined prisoner No. 1 Rs. 20, and the others Rs. 5 each. Prisoner No. 5, having no money, was subsequently sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment.

Accident.—A professional pigeon-stealer got on the roof of a house in Parsee Bazaar Gate Street at about 5 o'clock a. m. on Saturday morning, for the purpose of pursuing his not very lucrative, though dangerous calling, and missing his footing was precipitated into the street below, striking the ground with such force that he broke his left arm in two places, and sustained several other injuries, all of which were more or less severe. He was found by the police, who sent him to hospital.

Assault.—Francis Pereira, described as a sailor, was charged on Saturday last, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, with having assaulted Mahomed Ibrahim, a tailor, who resides in the Bhendy Bazaar. The complainant stated that he was sitting down in his shop when the prisoner, coming by, and being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, took up a stone and flung it at him, hitting him and hurting him severely. The offence being proved his worship sentenced the prisoner to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Another inquest was held on Friday last, at the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital, on the body of Shaik Ismal, who died from the result of injuries sustained by him, on Tuesday last, when a bale of cotton fell on him, breaking his leg and otherwise injuring him, while engaged in working on board the s. s. Svend. A verdict of accidental death was returned. On the same day an inquiry was held at Gun-powder Road, Mazagon, on the body of Rowjee Coosbaba, a child but eighteen months old, who died from the result of injuries received by a cart wheel passing over his foot. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

An Aged Offender.—A man named Akbar Ali Roshan Ali, aged sixty, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday with having stolen various articles of piece goods, &c., from different people. There were no less than six separate charges against the prisoner, of which, however, three were withdrawn. From the evidence of the various complainants it appears that the method he adopted in obtaining possession of the goods was to enter a shop and, having selected some piece-goods, raise a dispute about their price, and then leave the shop without buying anything, taking with him unobserved whatever piece was most convenient for the purpose. His worship sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Release of the "Rioters."—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the local Government, nine of the prisoners detained in the Common Jail and twenty-eight of those incarcerated in the House of Correction, under sentence of five years' imprisonment, for having engaged in the riots of last February twelvemonth, were released on Wednesday morning. Only twelve months and a few days have passed since the men were sentenced. The remaining prisoners, with a few exceptions, have had their sentence reduced from five to two years. Of these one only is undergoing imprisonment in the Common Jail the others being detained in the House of Correction. No reason whatever is assigned in the Government resolution for the release or mitigation of the sentences of the various prisoners, but it is understood that the clemency extended to them was obtained by a well known Mussulman merchant, who is regarded as a leader amongst those of his own sect, the Memons.

The Mutton Butchers.—On Friday last all the mutton butchers of the Cantonment, headed by their Chowdry, appeared before the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel G. C. Everard, and informed His Worship that they were not pleased to take their sheep to be slaughtered at the new temporary slaughter-yard, situated near the beef slaughter-yard, as Hindoos will not purchase mutton from them in consequence of the sheep being slaughtered near the beef slaughter-yard; and they prayed to be allowed to kill their sheep somewhere in the Civil Lines. His Worship at once refused their request, and informed them that they must slaughter their sheep in the newly erected shed, otherwise they would not be allowed to keep their shops in the cantonment, and new mutton butchers would occupy their stalls in the market. The butchers were, of course, not at all satisfied with the answer they got.—*Poona Observer*.

Fall of Rain and Hail.—On Friday afternoon, at about half-past 4 o'clock, a heavy storm passed over Poona, and after a few minutes copious rain commenced falling, accompanied by thunder and vivid lightning and hail. Hail-stones continued to fall for half an hour; first of all they were of a very small size, but subsequently they fell each as large as a small egg of a fowl, a size not seen in Poona for many years. They fell in such abundance as to cover the compounds and public roads as with a sheet of hail. Heavy rain continued to fall till six o'clock or nearly an hour and a half, and afterwards there was a steady drizzle. This fall of rain will no doubt keep cool the atmosphere for some time, as the heat during the day, prior to this shower, was very oppressive. After seven o'clock in the evening a cool breeze commenced to blow from a westerly direction. We hope we will now have pleasant weather. The only damage done by the fall of hail will be, we fear, to the mango trees, as by this heavy storm and hail, a large number of raw mangoes must have fallen from the trees.—*Poona Observer*.

The 6-30 train was half an hour late in arriving at Poona on Wednesday evening. The second portion of the train encountered a terrific storm of thunder, lightning and rain in going up the incline from Kurjut to the reversing station. At the latter place the wind was so high that it seemed as if everything would be blown off the line. As the train approached Lanowlee a very heavy hailstorm came on and the country seemed for a time covered with the white hailstones. Our correspondent tells us that he has never witnessed such a hailstorm in India. Of course the climate of Khandalla and Lanowlee was delicious yesterday morning after the refreshing rain. Poona is also very pleasant now and we shall probably have bearable weather for some days to come. The westerly breeze in the evenings is very reviving after the extreme heat of the day. The natives are rejoicing in the rain which has fallen, but more rain is earnestly looked for. Poona is on the whole bearable, and there is no severe sickness—or indeed much sickness of any kind—about either the camp or city at present.—*Deccan Herald*.

MR. SHANTARAM NARAYAN AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

On Saturday, at the Police Court, Mr. Craigie on behalf of Mr. J. M. Maclean, proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to apply for a postponement in the case which had been fixed for hearing on that day.

Mr. Craigie—Your worship, I appear on behalf of Mr. Maclean in the matter of the summons which was made returnable to-day. I apply for a postponement of the hearing of the case till Thursday next. I have communicated with Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on the subject, and they have written to say that they agree to a postponement to any day your worship may appoint. I therefore ask that the case may be postponed until Thursday next. The reason for our asking for a postponement is that we were not instructed sufficiently early to enable us to prepare our defence.

His Worship said he had no objection to agree to the application, and fixed Thursday next at 12 o'clock for the hearing of the case.

(Here Mr. Payne entered the Court with his client Mr. Shantaram.)

Mr Payne, who seemed rather astonished that the application had been made and granted in his absence, addressing his worship, said—A letter was written to my firm yesterday by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen in the following terms:—

Messrs. Jefferson and Payne.

Bombay, 2nd April 1875.

Dear Sirs,

J. M. Maclean vs. Shantaram Narayen.

We are concerned for Mr. Maclean in this matter. We shall not be ready to proceed with the case to-morrow and beg to ask whether you will consent to a postponement until Thursday next the 8th instant.

Yours truly,

Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

P.S.—We shall be obliged if you will send an answer by the bearer. C. L. and O.

We were unable to send the answer by bearer, but shortly afterwards we replied in the following terms:—

Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen.

Dear Sirs,

Shantaram Narayen vs. J. M. Maclean.

We are in receipt of yours of date. As you inform us that you are not ready to proceed in this case tomorrow we consent to the adjournment asked for to such day as the magistrate may fix, but it must be stated to the magistrate when the case is called on tomorrow that the application comes from you on the ground you have given.

Yours truly

Jefferson and Payne.

2nd April 1875.

His Worship—Mr. Craigie has already explained that.

Mr. Payne—I wish only to add that, of course, as I stated to you at the time I applied for the summons and asked that the case might be heard at an early date, if the defendant wanted further time no difficulty would be placed in his way. We have no desire in any way to hamper Mr. Maclean in making any defence he may have, but I hope that in making that defence we on our side shall not be hampered either.

His Worship—Mr. Craigie has placed the matter before me just in the way you have done. He told me he had got your consent to the postponement.

Mr. Payne was pleased to say that he thought his friend Mr. Craigie would do what was right in the matter.

Parties then left the court.

WHAT THE "PIONEER" THINKS OF US.

No language we could use would too emphatically condemn the spirit and composition of an article the *Bombay Gazette* has published in connection with the Baroda case. We reprinted it yesterday, so we are not treating our contemporary unfairly in protesting against the unwarrantable insinuation of bad motives which it makes against the native members of the Commission. Perhaps some readers may have glanced over the article without seeing the peculiar clumsiness with which the writer, wanting to say that Scindiah's race sympathy would blind his judgment, actually accuses him of having treacherously accepted the trust reposed in him by the Government, in order that by his presence on the bench he might shield the guilt of the prisoner. The one thing might be said harmlessly enough; the other is a foul aspersion as it stands, even though its author probably intended to say no more than we have suggested. Half the so-called "malicious libels" which appear in newspapers from time to time are not really malignant; simply stupid. Unskilful writers fail to see the difference between accusing a man of doing something mischievous, and of deliberately doing something mischievous, though the one assertion is mere criticism, and the other, by reason of the imputation of motives carried with it, a libel. Scores of writers use language which really varies the meaning of what they say, under the impression that it merely gives emphasis. Sometimes, and nowhere more strongly than in this country, one is apt to consider whether a wise ordinance might not limit the freedom of the press by requiring that no man should be trusted with a pen any more than a pilot with a ship's rudder till he could show himself armed with a certificate of competence.—*Pioneer*.

In pleasant contrast with this ungenerous attempt on the part of the *Pioneer* to do all the harm it can to a rival paper which is at present in a position that must secure for it the sympathy of honourable journalists, are the remarks made on the same subject by the well-informed Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* in his weekly letter:—

"The Baroda Commission holds its last sitting to-day, and already all the world professes to know the verdict. The native Commissioners and Sir R. Couch, says the popular voice, say the attempt to poison was not proved, and Sir R. Meade and Mr. Melville say it was. It was likely from the beginning that Scindiah and Dinkur Rao would be for the Gaekwar, but it was not so certain about Jaipore. Not that he is any more penetrated with the spirit of justice than the other two, but he is a Rajpoot and comparatively indifferent to the weight of Marathi opinion. The *Bombay Gazette* yesterday said that Sir Dinkur Rao, who even before the Commissioners did not conceal, since his arrival in Bombay has sought every means of proclaiming his belief that the whole case against the Maharajah was a police conspiracy and that Scindiah has been equally indiscreet. It further went on to say that the clever vakil who had charge of the defence has been most assiduous in calling upon Sir Dinkur Rao and Scindiah, and that it was to be expected that the written opinions of the Commissioners would be but abridgments of the speeches which the junior counsel would have liked to deliver in open court. Mr. Shantaram Narrayan, the clever vakil in question, last night laid a criminal information against the editor, accusing him of defamation. The summons is returnable on Saturday next at eleven o'clock. It is not likely that the vakil will proceed to extremities, having served his present purpose of raising a little dust. If the work inside the Court had been as thoroughly done as the agitation outside, there would not be the shadow of a doubt as to the triumphant restoration of the Gaekwar. The lawyers engaged for the defence have all along been sorely nettled by the *Gazette's* tone, and are glad to jump at the chance offered to them.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st instant.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company dated 25th and 29th March respectively, intimating that the Agent accepts, subject to Government sanction, the arrangement proposed by the Trustees for the construction and maintenance of a foot-bridge over the railway at the new Musjid Bunder Station, and asking that the work be proceeded with at once. In the event of either party wishing at any future time to withdraw from the arrangement as to maintenance, the Agent suggests that the bridge should then become the property of the other party.

Resolution.—When the contingency of one of the contracting parties desiring to withdraw from the arrangement for maintaining the overbridge arises, the matter can be dealt with. The construction of the bridge should be proceeded with at once.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager dated 29th July 1874 recommending the provision of a shed opposite the slip gate at Customs Bunder for the accomodation of export grain traffic, with the Chief Engineer's plan and estimate of the cost of the same. Consideration of this matter was, on 3rd September 1874, postponed till 1st April 1875.

Resolution.—The Trustees consider that this additional shed is not now required at the Town Custom House Bunder for the accommodation of the grain trade.

Submitted application from Messrs. Pilcher and Byramjee dated 22nd March for permission to lay a water-pipe to the plot of ground occupied by their bullocks and carts on Nicol Bunder. They offer to supply a meter and to pay for the water used by measurement. Neither the Traffic Manager nor the acting Chief Engineer has any objection, and the latter shews on a plan the line which the pipe should be made to follow.

Resolution.—Messrs Pilcher and Byramjee's application should be granted, provided the connection is made to some other pipe than the one from which the shipping is supplied with water.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

BOMBAY FACTORY COMMISSION.

Philanthropical people will be inclined to rejoice over the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Bombay Factory system, its effect on the health, manners and morals of the workpeople, the hours of work and the education of the young hands, and to report whether legislation with a view to their protection is necessary. Public opinion has for a long time been shaping itself to this issue, and the report of the inquirers will be looked for, with interest. But when the *personnel* of the Commission is analysed, there is hardly so much cause for congratulation as would at first appear. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Bythell, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai, Mr. Dinshaw Manockji Petit, and Mr. Morarji Gokaldas, are all interested in cotton-spinning and weaving companies, and most of them are members of the association to resist Government interference with the rights of capital. This association does not cry aloud on the housetops, but it exists and is powerful in a quiet way with more than the stolid power of *vis inertiæ*. Mr. Kittredge, the remaining commercial member, presently goes home; so he and his views, presumably those of the ordinary mercantile type, sharpened perhaps by his experience as a victim to native labour, are out of the coach. Mr. Mundlik is a native barrister of much cultivation; it is a miracle if he is not a shareholder in cotton mills; and, like the rest of educated natives, his patriotism is a local affection confined to assertion of the rights of his own class. There remains, then, as sole and single counsel for the welfare of the people concerned, Dr. Blaney, a busy doctor with a large practice, possessing a considerable knowledge of the sanitary phase of the question and a strong desire to do good in his generation. Unfortunately, however, he is afflicted with a tendency to rhetoric and hair-splitting, both valuable gifts in their way, but not of the first importance in an inquiry of this kind. The President is Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, the Collector of Bombay, who may be trusted to "see fair," but whose functions will be more of the regulative than of the suggestive order. The Secretary, Mr. Moylan, the Inspector of Steam-boilers, is a mechanic of no extraordinary experience or gifts. It will be seen then, that the interests of mill-owners and spinning companies are predominant, and their conclusions will be as much a "moral," in sporting phrase, as those of the native members of the Baroda Commission. A question for the administrator, the schoolmaster, and the doctor is given over to the very men whose interest it is to keep all three at a distance, and who are already banded together to resist the interference of Government. It would not be very difficult to write their report for them beforehand. I do not mean to hint that these prosperous Englishmen, knightly bunnias, and wealthy Parsees are not most honourable and conscientious men; but they are mere men after all, and their interests and prejudices are so strong in this matter that their conclusions are not likely to be worth having. The elder Sir Robert Peel has received an immense amount of credit for the introduction of protective legislation for factory people, but it is not generally known that, enlightened and generous as he was, he was only reluctantly moved and would have dropped the matter but for the exertions of Robert Owen. And where Sir Robert Peel faltered and flinched, perhaps Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai may be forgiven for sitting down altogether.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer*.

MORTALITY AMONG EUROPEAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

(*Madras Times.*)

Some important facts in connection with the subject of mortality among European children in India are obtained from certain statistics given in a recent report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras on the health of the British troops in this Presidency. The number of children for the year under report averaged 3,139. The admissions to hospital were 2,285; the constantly sick 74; and the deaths 189, equal to a death-rate of 57·34 per 1,000. The distribution of mortality according to age among 2,846 children is as follows:—

	Strength.	Deaths.
Under 1 year........	409	106
1 to 2 years	401	53
2 to 3 years	348	15
3 to 4 years	321	6
4 to 5 years	289	5
5 to 10 years	733	5
10 to 15 years	307	1
Above 15 years	33	1
Total	2,846	189

This shows that a fourth part of all children born die in their first year. Of those who survive the first year, one eighth part die before the end of the second year. From this date the mortality falls rapidly. The conclusion arrived at from these decreasing death-rates is that the struggle for life is more successful by far in the higher ages, and that consequently the causes of infantile mortality must be dealt with within the first two years of existence. Additional light is thrown on this subject by the following figures:—Out of 18 febrile deaths, 11 took place under one year and 14 under two years of age. Out of 27 deaths from convulsions, 25 took place under one year and 26 under two years of age. Out of 27 deaths from teething, 26 took place under two years of age. Out of 35 deaths from diarrhœa, 30 took place under two years of age. Out of 18 deaths from debility, 17 took place under two years of age. And Mr. Cornish adds that, "It is with reference to these diseases especially that something might be done to improve the chances of survival of children born in this country." As a proof that there is something wrong which admits of remedy, Mr. Cornish adduces the experience of 895 children of European Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers attached to Native Corps for 1872, showing a total mortality of only 17·87 per 1,000. Of this amount, 9·74 took place under three years of age, and 8·13 between ten and fifteen. The death-rate to strength of children under one year of age was 110.09, and from one to two years it was 24·39 per 1,000 of strength. The proportions among soldiers' children of these ages were, 252·17 and 124·68 for the same years. Among causes for high infantile death-rates, Mr. Cornish ranks insufficiency of suitable nourishment for infants from "the rascality of milk vendors"—greater in India than elsewhere—who so dilute milk as to half starve the children. He proposes that steps should be taken for obtaining from a pint to a pint and a half daily of good milk for children between six months and three years of age, that it should be issued morning and evening and deducted from the money allowance at present granted for children.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL TRAIN.

The recent change in the running of the mail trains is recommended to public favour, as we pointed out at the time it was introduced, by many advantages. For almost all passenger traffic the new arrangement is an improvement, and of course Calcutta gains by it enormously in every way. But some flaws in its perfection show themselves as time goes on, and these will not improbably be found to assume startling importance now that the Government has moved up to Simla. Our Lahore correspondent explained, in the letter we published yesterday, that the change practically has the effect of delaying the delivery of the English letters in the Punjab by a day. In the example he gave, the mail steamer had been signalled at Bombay at 9 P. M., on the day of its arrival, and did not leave Bombay till 6-30 P. M. the following day. Calcutta of course received its letters as early as if the old arrangement had been in force, nor did Allahabad materially suffer. The letters came in at that place on the morning of their delivery, instead of arriving overnight and lying for ten or twelve hours at the post office. But the delay was dead loss of time for the up-country and Punjab stations. The obvious solution of this difficulty would be to run special trains from Bombay when the mail steamer arrives during the night or early in the morning. The advantage would be an early delivery of letters for all stations between Bombay and Allahabad, for the whole of the Punjab, and for the upper portions of the North-West Provinces. Such letters, we believe, constitute something like nine-tenths of the entire mail.—*Pioneer*.

[Of course, any number of special trains must be run, without regard to cost, to suit the convenience of officials and official newspapers on the other side of India; but the expenditure of a few rupees is grudged to enable newspaper proprietors in Bombay to send copies of their morning papers by the morning trains.]

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 12.)

No business of any public importance has been transacted in Parliament during the past week. In the Lords attention has been called to the anomalies in the present system of closing certain places of amusement on Ash-Wednesday while others are allowed to be open. Sir John Lefevre has tendered his resignation as Clerk of the Parliaments. The Judicature Bill has been withdrawn, a Bill to increase the salaries of the metropolitan magistrates has been read a second time, and the Patents for Inventions Bill has passed through committee.

In the Commons a vote for £98,620 for the Arctic expedition has been agreed to. In the discussion on the Army Estimates, 1,29,281 men and £4,543,000 for their pay and allowances has been agreed to. Mr. Ryder has asked the Under Secretary for India when the return of the property captured at Lucknow will be presented to Parliament, and has been informed that the matter rests with the Indian Government. The East India Home Government (Pensions) Bill has been read a second time. A motion to abolish the income-tax on all sums under £300 has been negatived. Last night the vote for the Navy Estimates was discussed, when the vote for 60,000 men and £2,636,162 for pay was agreed to. Both Houses will adjourn next week over Easter.

The Indian Officers' Bonus Compensation Committee have had two meetings since last week, at which Sir T. Pears, Maj.-Gen. E. B. Johnson, and Col. Phillips have given evidence.

The export of horses has been prohibitted in Germany in consequence of the attempt on the part of the French Government to purchase 10,000 horses for military purposes in that country.

Marshal Serrano has been presented to King Alfonso at Madrid. His Majesty has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon Prince Bismarck.

A report of the United States Minister at St. Petersburg respecting Russian misgovernment and corruption in Turkistan has given serious offence to the Government of the Czar.

The Queen has paid a short visit to London, and has held a Court and a *levee* at Buckingham Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales celebrated their wedding day on March 10 by a grand ball at Marlborough House.

General Sir Hope Grant died on March 7.

Mr. Tillett has been returned for Norwich in the Liberal interest by a majority of 798 over Mr. Wilkinson, the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Praed has been returned for St. Ives in the Conservative interest by a majority of 108 over Mr. Lycett, the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Mitchel has been again returned for Tipperary by a large majority.

Sir Charles Mordaunt has gained a verdict in the charge of adultery brought against his wife, and a decree *nisi* to dissolve the marriage has been granted.

The Oxford and Cambridge crew have had daily practice on the Thames during the past week. The race will be rowed on March 20. The popular opinion is in favour of Oxford.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Hope Grant; Sir Arthur Helps; Sir Goldsworth Gurney; Sir Edward Smirke; Col. G. Timins, Ben. Ret.; Col. F. W. Ripley, Ben. Ret.; Capt W. A. Skene, Ben. Ret.; Surg-Maj J. H. Jones, Bent Ret.; Maj-Gen E. Apthorp, C. B, K. S F., Mad Ret.; Col. W. C. L. Baker, Mad. Ret; Major J. O. C. Farran, Mad Ret.; Lieut-Gen. H James, Bo. Inf.; Capt H. H. D. Owen, Bo. Light Cav.; Sir J. P. Hopkins, K. H.; Lady Louisa Hope; Mr. John Timbs; Dr. J. E. Gray; the Hon. W. M. Arnold, M. P. N. S. W.; Lady Mary Long; the Hon. W. Rous; Lady Warrender.

OUR INDIAN RELIEFS.

WE recently called attention to the case of the families of soldiers who are passed to and fro with the annual Indian reliefs, too often at times which expose them on arrival unprotected at their journey's end, whether in India or this country, to the extreme vicissitudes of heat and cold. There is an equal want of thought displayed every year with regard to the single men coming home, which seems the last pardonable because it might be immediately remedied. The case is this, and the facts we have to mention are notorious to every officer who knows the service. The soldiers arriving from the Indian tour usually bring home with them some of the savings of their Indian allowances, to be spent with their friends. From £30 to £70 are common sums to be found in a private's pocket when a steam troopship anchors at Portsmouth or Dover; and each is anxious to get his furlough and be off to visit home as speedily as possible. But there is a certain routine observed about this privilege. The regiment has to be marched into its barracks, and to lie there three or four days before the necessary passes are authorized. These three or four days do all the harm. The men quit the barracks as soon as they are dismissed off parade. They flock to the public-houses near to spend their idle time, their pockets are known to be full of money, and troops of harpies, male and female, swarm promptly round them. The result may be easily imagined. By the time that the general has given his permission to make the furloughs out, and these have been prepared and issued, the guardhouse is already full of stragglers in a state of riotous mischief; a large percentage have got rid of their cash they hardly know how; and a yet larger have got taken up with bad company and are in a semi-intoxicated state for the time, and no longer care to use the privilege offered them of leaving the garrison while they have a soverign left to fling away. And this sort of things is going on year after year with half a dozen regiments in succession, just for want of the exercise of a little of that practical common sense which, as Mr. Holms justly observes, is very much needed in our administration of military matters.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ARMY.

THE *Times* says:—In truth, the wonder is not that we have so little of an army, and such work in keeping it up, as that we have any army at all in the face of so many competing services. A quarter of a million of the best men in these isles, a force sufficient to march across Europe and back again, is employed on the railways, with a continual cry from the public that there are not men enough, that the porters are not always at hand, and the pointsmen and signalmen not often enough relieved. New railways, too, are opened or begun every day. The metropolitan police alone has grown in half a century to a force of about ten thousand able bodied men, and all over the country the police is growing to the like dimensions. In the hundreds of miles of shops and warehouses in this metropolis alone the work is done by men who would be able to serve Her Majesty in the field if they had nothing better to do. Our manufactures, our shipyards, our mines and pits, are all on a scale far beyond the continental. We are still feeding with men many large colonies all over the world. Then, as regards the army, it has gigantic competitors in the navy, and still more in the commercial marine. Everybody is bidding for the working man, and everybody most benevolently encouraging him to stand out for higher employment and better terms. At a jump wages have become 2s. more than they were two years ago, and this hardly represents the largeness of the hopes not to be measured by money. Now how do we meet all this, and how are we to meet it? We are doing a great deal. We are spreading our net wide. We are laying a great foundation. We are making, if we have not made, a great change. The possible recruit will no longer have to derive his first ideas of a military career from the worst lad of his village returning from a few weeks of militia training spent in the lowest public-houses of a county town. We may regret that the seventy military centres have not sprung up in a day, but parliamentary impatience will no more effect that purpose than would the lyre of an Amphion. To a certain extent we are slowly retracing our steps towards those local influences and that visible presentment of the military character which formerly made all Englishmen soldiers. War may be made to assume an attractive guise, and may as well be allowed to show itself to the best advantage, in spite of the remonstrances of the gentlemen who tell us there ought to be no such thing as war at all. In a year or two we may fairly hope to see at these centres some of that co-operation between all the varieties of military service—army, militia, and volunteers—which must be mutually beneficial. Only a few years ago there was no such thing as Aldershot or Shorncliffe at all, and there was nothing that Englishmen of the middle and working classes knew less about than the army.

COMPENSATION OF INDIAN OFFICERS

THE Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the claims of old East Indian officers for the loss of subscriptions to bonus retiring funds, by the reorganization of the Indian Army in 1861, met again yesterday. Lord Geo. Hamilton presided; and the members present were Lord Elcho, Sir Henry Havelock, Sir H. Wolff, Sir G. Balfour, Col Jervis, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Denison.

Sir Thomas Pears, Military Secretary of the India Department, was examined by Colonel Jervis in reference to the position of officers subsequently to the passing of the Army Regulation Act of 1871. Sir Thomas Pears said that the position was the same so far as the India Department was concerned; the subscriptions of officers to the bonus retiring funds being repayable, subject to the deductions, in Lord Cranborne's arrangement in 1866. With regard to the legality of the bonus system, Colonel Jervis said that on the 7th of May 1838, the Governor-General of India publicly announced that the Court of Directors had given their full sanction to the system. Sir Thomas Pears said he was not aware of such announcement, but agreed with Colonel Jervis that such an announcement would naturally be received with confidence by the officers, and not be likely to lead them to think they were acting illegally

Lieut.-Colonel Phillips was examined by the Chairman. He stated that he entered the army in 1830, and left in December, 1861. He took advantage of the offer of a special annuity, of 150, in addition to his pension, and retired when lieutenant-colonel. He would have been entitled to a bonus of about 3,500*l.* but owing to the formation of the Staff Corps and the alterations in the army he did not receive a farthing. He accepted the annuity, but at the same time relied upon the Parliamentary guarantee to give him all that he was entitled to under the old system Being asked for the terms of the guarantee, he read from the 21st and 22nd Vict., c. 106, sec. 56, "And be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company." This was the Act transferring the Indian Government to the Crown. Had it not been for that guarantee he would have remained in the army, although his time had expired, as he was then an able-bodied man Lord Cranborne's arrangement was unsatisfactory to the Indian officers, because it gave them their subscriptions with one hand and took them away with the other, leaving them next to nothing.

The Chairman asked if the East India Company would have been considered liable to compensate officers for such loss of bonus had they found it necessary to reorganise the army in the same manner as was done after the amalgamation.

Lieut.-Colonel Phillips supposed they would have done so had they failed to give the due notice named in the despatch in which they acknowledge the system. That notice had never been given, but upon the amalgamation the Parlimentary guarantee quoted above was given, and it was upon this that officers relied for compensation.

The Committee then adjourned.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

DR. ARMINIUS VAMBERY, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* on the policy of Russia in Central Asia, says that it is now abundantly evident that this policy, notwithstanding the constant endeavour to conceal its true nature and objects, is one of simple conquest. "It is, indeed, not a little surprising," he observes, "that Russian politicians should allege such motives for their conduct as every one who knows Central Asia must regard as utterly inadequate and groundless. Russia wishes to persuade Europe, who has placed great faith in her of late, that in striving to open a road from Khiva to Astrabad she is prompted by commercial motives alone. To talk of commercial objects in a district where from time immemorial it has never been possible to establish a regular caravan traffic is in itself sufficiently paradoxical, and the impracticability of realizing such a notion will be seen from the fact that the commercial roads from and through Central Asia have always taken a northerly, north-westerly, or southerly, but never a south-westerly direction, and that the only traffic which is said to have existed between the Caspian and the Oxus dates from the time when the mouth of that river was in Balkan Bay. The warmest advocates of the 'civilizing mission' of Russia in Asia could not have failed to see that, completely ignoring the above facts, she began to penetrate the valleys of the Attrek and Ghurgan even before the conquest of Khiva. After the completion of the Kivan campaign this equivocal policy was naturally pursued with increased energy; the Transcaspian district was formed, and alliances were entered into with the Yomud Turcomans though it might have been known beforehand that such alliances would lead to an incessant state of war, that the object of this new acquisition was neither the pacification of the Khanate of Khiva nor the restoration of the power of its princes, and that peace would only be restored when the Russians reached the frontiers of a more stable government—namely, Persia or Afghanistan. All these sham commercial relations between Khiva and the south-western shore of the Caspian have hitherto resulted in two poor Khivan caravans, which the Russian papers represent in enthusiastic articles as the inaugurators of a new triumph of commercial activity. The good traders of Khiva, however, true to their practice of centuries, were not to be induced to help the Russian plans, and the road from Khiva to Krasnovodsk has remained empty. In December last Colonel Glucbowski left Krasnovodsk at the head of a 'commercial caravan' in a south-easterly direction, purposing to pass through the country of the Yomuds, the Goklens, and the Tekkes, to Meshed. . . . He of course knew better than any one that it would be impossible under present circumstances to cross the steppe in that direction. The caravan was prevented by Turcoman hordes from proceeding beyond the first stage of its journey, and a little expedition had to be sent, 'in the interests of trade,' to punish these Turcomans. . . . According to Russian accounts, which alone reach the European press, the expedition has erected a fort at Kuren, and garrisoned it with a sufficient force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery; but the news coming from the Turcoman steppes by way of Merv speaks not of one, but of three forts, and of a considerable contingent of Turcoman horsemen who have entered the Russian service." M. Vambéry adds that an agreement between Russia and England as to their policy in Asia has now become impossible. "The first footing effected by Russia at the mouths of the Attrek and Ghurgan must lead, as a necessary consequence, to the incorporation of Merv, and to an extension of the Russian frontier to the spurs of the Paropamisos. To remain stationary anywhere between these points is as impossible as it would be for Russia, if she had reached the vicinity of Herat, to refrain from pushing forward to the northern extremities of the Indian passes. . . . Nothing is more natural, under these circumstances, than that both in Afghanistan and on the northern frontier of Persia events should be advancing with unexpected rapidity towards a crisis. Even the most enlightened enemies of England must admit that, on the one hand, she is hardly in any way responsible for the approaching complications, and, on the other, that, however peacefully inclined she may be, she cannot continue to maintain a policy of indifference in presence of the conduct of Russia. If the politicians of St. Petersburg imagine that England will quietly look on while the influence of Russia—under the guise of civilization, trade, or humanity—goes on extending to the Bolan and the Khybar Passes, they are grievously in error."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

GENERAL SIR HOPE GRANT, G.C.B.

THIS popular and veteran officer died on Sunday afternoon, March 7, at 42, Grosvenor Gardens, the residence of his niece, the Baroness Gray. By his death the Queen has lost the services of one of the most distinguished officers in the annals of modern Eastern warfare. His illness which ultimately proved fatal, originated in disease of the liver and coats of the stomach, brought on by upwards of twenty years' service in India and China. I "always feel safe," exclaimed Lord Clyde in the crisis of the Indian Mutiny, "when Hope Grant is at work. Whatever orders I give him I can rely on his carrying them out to the letter." Higher praise no general can give. When, long before either of them ventured to dream of more than achieving a modest competence, and retiring after a long career on well-earned pensions, his comrade, countryman "and future chief, who died a Peer of the Realm and Field-Marshal, wrote to Grant from Peshawur "that he had one leg in the grave, and only served on in the hope of scraping up just enough of money to enable him to close the remainder of his days at home." Grant, although he had seen hard-fought fields, and gone through much rough work in campaigning, probably, to use the words of the same man to him when they meet years afterwards outside Lucknow, "would as soon have thought of becoming Archbishop of Canterbury as of commanding a great army in the field"; but it was reserved to him, after more than thirty years of toil as a regimental officer, to find fame, fortune, and promotion within his reach in the country in which he had passed so many years of his life.

His exclusion from the honours so plentifully bestowed on the field officers who served in the Crimea seemed likely to affect Grant in the same way as the chances which deprived many Peninsular soldiers of taking part in the victory of Waterloo marred their military prospects. James Hope Grant was the youngest son of Mr. Francis Grant, of Kilgraston, a Perthshire squire, by the eldest daughter of Mr. Oliphant, of Rossie, Postmaster-General of Scotland. An elder brother is Sir F. Grant, President of the Royal Academy. In 1826, at the age of eighteen he entered the 9th Lancers a cornet by purchase. For fifteen years he saw such service as changes of stations between Ireland, Scotland, and England afforded him, and he must have looked forward with pleasure to the year 1840-41, when, as he new. his regiment was on the route for India. It happened, however, fortunately for him, that Lord Saltoun, who had been appointed to command a brigade in the war which had been declared with China, appointed him brigade-major.

When the war with China was ended, Hope Grant joined his regiment in India, where the disasters of the Khyber Pass, notwithstanding the chastisement inflicted on the treacherous Afghans by the avenging armies of Nott and Pollock, had lowered the *prestige* of our rule, and inflamed the turbulent Sirdars of the Khalsa with the ambition to try conclusions with our armies. Sir Hugh Gough, who had conducted operations in China with success, was now Commander-in-Chief in India, and had just won his remarkable victory at Maharajpore when Hope Grant arrived at the head-quarters of his regiment. Many men now living must remember the anxiety and apprehension which existed not only in India but at home when the death of our ally, Runjeet Sing, left free scope to the hostile designs of his lieutenants and to the intrigues of his court; but we can scarcely appreciate the real danger unless we recollect how very different our position in India was then from what it is at the present day. The "Lion of Lahore" had created on our frontiers a formidable military power. Drilled by such men as Ventura and Avitabile, the Sikh army possessed a power of strategical and technical movements such as no native army ever approached. It emulated, if not in strict spirit of discipline, certainly in courage and steadiness, the army of a European Power, and the excellence and number of its artillery gave the soldiers a full share of that confidence which is so valuable in the hour of combat. The cavalry were showy and numerous, and the infantry, divided into regular corps and maintaining the regimental organisation of its European teachers, presented a phenomena quite novel in Asia. In December, 1845, the Khalsa crossed the Sutlej. Old soldiers who before and since have seen service in European wars declare that in that Sikh war they beheld as hard fighting as it was ever their fortune to survive. At Sobraon Major Hope Grant particularly distinguished himself.

In the Punjab campaign (1848-9) the 9th Lancers now led by Hope Grant, played a distinguished part, and the name of the lieutenant-colonel, of which the gallant regiment has such good rea on to be proud, became known as that of an officer of bravery and skill, who could at all times be depended on to play his part with credit, and whose solid qualities were not marred by the adventurous spirit which sometimes affects cavalry officers. But it was before Delhi that he established his reputation as a cavalry general. When Lord Clyde was marching through Oude and Rohilkund, he had so little confidence in his officers discharge of one important duty that he made it his business to go round and see now his pickets were posted when the camp war pitched. He did not doubt the good intention or intelligence of the officers, but he said he could not feel satisfied till he bad looked round, and it rarely happened that he had not occasion to make some alterations. But when Sir Hope Grant was commanding the cavalry at Delhi he did his duty so conscientiously that Sir A. Wilson felt as secure against surprise as judicious outpost surveillance could make him. No sooner had Delhi fallen than Brigadier Grant led a column to Cawnpore to augment the forces which Sir Colin Campbell was assembling there for the reduction of Lucknow. He was made major-general and K. C. B. for his services in India.

It is unnecessary here to follow him during the remainder of the war. It may be sufficient to say that for nearly two years he was constantly in the field, at all times and seasons. and with the same unvarying success in the operations entrusted to him. When the repulse of the allied squadrons by the Peiho forts rendered, it incumbent on France and England to restore the credit of their arms and to abate the arrogance of the Court of Pekin, the army which was organised by the Government to co-operate with the force furnished by France was put under the command of Sir Hope Grant. It seemed a hazardous selection, but the result justified the choice of the signal success of the expedition he takes as a creterion of the merits of the general who led it To place an army in the hands of a cavalry officer was rather opposed to the traditions—to choose a man of Indian service, whom the French might regard as Napoleon did that "Sepoy General" from whose hands he met his fate, to command the English part of an Anglo-French expedition, in which the relations between the allies, always difficult in operations in the field were liable to the control of diplomatic personages, in which the English general must obey and support his own plenipotentiary—showed extraordinary faith on the part of the Government in Sir Hope Grant's tact, firmness, and conciliatory power. It is enough to say that in four months the allies marched triumphantly from the sea to the city of Pekin, routing the Chinese again and again, storming the Taku forts, occupying the Imperial Palace. and exacting a treaty from the Chinese which has endured up to this day.

Sir Hope Grant was created a general and G.C.B. for his services in China while General Montauban was created a Marshal of France. In 1865 Sir Hope was appointed Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards and in 1870 to the command of the camp at Aldershot, in succession to Sir James Scarlett—a post which he held up to the day of his death. At Aldershot he evinced the utmost solicitude for the well-being of the men, but it may be said that in his great field days he was rather disposed to assign a larger share than recent tacticians are inclined to teach to the uses of cavalry, and was, as umpire, prone to put infantry out of action for indiscreet exposure to artillery fire. In his private life he was distinguished by the simplicity of his tastes, the force of his convictions, and the warmth of his friendship, and those who served with him were speedily imbued with a deep respect for his high qualities and directness of method in dealing with affairs. There was "no trouble" at Aldershot, any more than there was in his regiment, while he was in command, and it may be taken as the best praise of the regimental system and of Indian service that it produced one so capable of maintaining the reputation of our arms and of our name in any field in the world.

The death of Sir Hope Grant will be deeply lamented by the whole British army. He was in truth as much respected for his qualities as a most gallant British soldier as he was beloved for his simple-minded kindness of heart, and above all for his earnest and practical piety His commissions bore date—Cornet, 1826; lieutenant, 1828; captain, 1835; major, 1842; brevet lieutenant-colonel 1849; lieutenant-coronel, 1850; colonel, 1854; major-general, 1858; lieutenant-general, 1864; general 1872.

The remains of the late Sir Hope Grant will be interred with military honours at Edinburgh, on March 13.

The late Sir Hope Grant has left in the records of his military career plain proof that it does not need those peculiarly exceptional qualities which make a Cæsar or a Napoleon to win for the soldier of a constitutional army the highest honour and respect that the active exercise of his profession can offer. Determined courage, single minded devotion to duty, unselfish care for the interests of those under his command: these were the characteristics of the colonel of the 9th Lancers, and of the cavalry brigadier of the Mutiny; and, combined with a frame of iron and good opportunities, they served him in the place of genius, and carried him on to a degree of personal distinction in the army which neither his recent posion at Aldershot nor his Grand Cross of the Bath seem by any means adequately to indicate. With any army but one in which the highest military honour is bestowed like the prize of a tontine association, Sir Hope Grant would have been a field-marshal on his return from the occupation of Pekin at a time when even the more ignorant and prejudiced of continental writers admitted that the merit of the joint success was certainly not with the French part of the expedition, to put the case moderately. It was fortunate, however, for the army, which derived much benefit from his honest work and kindly heart in the year following, that Sir Hope Grant did not receive the baton, for so high a rate of pay is given to a field-marshal when on duty that we can rarely afford to employ one. Hence, perhaps, it is that the rank is reserved for princes, like the present Commander-in-Chief, who hold the title but forego the pay, or for nonagenarian seniors of the generals' list, who, remaining on half-pay, bear their honours, if not meekly, at least with little cost to the country. It is but two years ago, therefore, that the lamented general, despite his former command-in-chief in a successful war and his distinguished personal share in the Mutiny, was promoted even to the rank of full general, answering to that of general of a corps; and possibly it was fortunate for our troops at Aldershot that he did not possess even this grade earlier, or it might have been raised as an official objection to his receiving the Lieutenant-general's command which he exercised with such admirable tact and diligence during the last four years.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
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Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
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North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
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With which is now united
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Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 5
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Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
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E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring £9,717,599-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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